UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
RECEIVED
DEC 30 1969
LIBRARIES

# HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXIX, No. 52 Copyright 1969 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc. December 27, 1969

35¢

## How Did Your Congressman Vote?

# House Bars Changes in Poverty Agency

### Extends scandal-ridden OEO for two years—and raises its budget

President Nixon sent a sizzling letter to Congress last week, rightly scorching its members for jeopardizing the Administration's campaign to control government spending. "When government spending gets out of hand," warned the President, "consumer prices go out of sight." Measures that have already passed at least one house of Congress, he stressed, "could add about $4 billion to federal spending this fiscal year." Unfortunately, Nixon went on, "reluctance by the Congress to come to grips with the need to hold down prices is re-creating doubts about the will of government to persevere."

But Capitol Hill observers note that Congress isn't the only one re-creating those doubts. So are the actions of the Administration, especially when it talks about expanding food stamp programs, doubling federal money for the arts and creating a costly new federal welfare program to cover an additional 13 million people.

**One of the central reasons the public is developing a healthy skepticism about "the will of government to persevere" is the amazing antics of the Nixon Administration and Congress over the scandal-ridden anti-poverty program.**

This multi-billion-dollar boondoggle has been a central target of Republicans ever since its birth. President Nixon himself called it a "failure" during the '68 campaign. Vice President Spiro Agnew strongly suggested the GOP would totally eliminate the heart of the legislation, the controversial, riot-provoking Community Action Programs. Agnew charged what virtually every Republican and most Democrats already knew: that the "CAP" programs were subsidizing radicals and revolutionaries, providing opportunities for embezzlement and permitting groups to "build political organizations."

Yet instead of scrapping the Office of Economic Opportunity, the President placed former Rep. Donald Rumsfeld in charge of the agency, granted him Cabinet-rank status and called for authorizations that were $100 million more than Congress appropriated for OEO in fiscal 1969.

Upstaging the President, Congress last week was on its way toward breathing another two years of life into OEO and authorizing $300 million more for a single year than even the President had requested. If the President would like to know just why there are doubts about the government's "will to persevere," he need look no further than the way in which he and Congress have handled this particular piece of legislation.

A major share of the blame for this situation also lies with OEO Director Donald Rumsfeld and those House members who last week, by a 276-to-

**"War on Poverty" czar Don Rumsfeld sent many of his employes to Congress to actively lobby for the two-year OEO extension.**

117 margin, voted to pass a $2.3-billion anti-poverty measure (see rollcall on page 3). There were virtually no changes from previous years in this House-passed version of the OEO. Moreover, the House, with Rumsfeld's full approval, had actually authorized $300 million more than the President himself had requested. When even the President, rather belatedly, had called for Rumsfeld to make an "accommodation" on OEO with GOP House leaders, Rumsfeld and his friends in Congress stubbornly resisted.

Most Republicans, along with many Southern Democrats and some Northern liberals like Edith Green, were sponsoring a substitute that would have altered the anti-poverty program only to a slight degree, despite liberal press cries that it would "gut" the program. Defeated by a 231-to-163 margin (see rollcall on this page), after extensive lobbying by Rumsfeld and his poverty warriors, this measure would have permitted the governors of each state to have had a greater say in shaping and funding the local Community Action Programs.

Even this bill, however, would have permitted the OEO director to overrule the governors. But Rumsfeld would not tolerate this small nod toward state's rights and the "creative federalism" of which the President has spoken in such glowing terms.

Sharply criticizing the Rumsfeld "no change" policy, Rep. William Ayres (Ohio), the ranking Republican on the Education and Labor Committee, bluntly informed his colleagues that he and other lawmakers had campaigned on the grounds that Republicans would change the OEO and "clean up the biggest mess in government." Ayres pointedly added that "The mess is still there. The war is still faltering. It is still a 'national tragedy.'"

Rep. Green remarked that the Rumsfeld-approved bill "did not have a single change—not a single change in the OEO program in terms of administration—in terms of structure—in terms of all the abuses that have occurred—and in terms of what I think are outright violations by OEO of congressional intent. There was not a single change in this area. The only change in the bill was to say to the OEO, 'We will give you an additional $295 million [above the President's request] to spend in the way you want to spend it.'"

Rep. William Scherle (R.-Iowa) remarked: "Last week the House of Representatives turned back constructive attempts to reform the scandal-ridden Office of Economic Opportunity. By a surprising margin of liberal votes, Congress extended the so-called 'war on poverty' in its present form for an additional two-year period.

Continued on page 3

## House Blocks Local OEO Control

*On December 12, the House, in a surprise move (see accompanying story), decided by a 231-to-163 rollcall vote, to turn down a substitute OEO program which would have placed anti-poverty projects under state and local control. The House then passed the full OEO measure by a 276-to-117 vote, for which see page 3.*

**DEMOCRATS FOR: 60**

Abernethy
Andrews (Ala.)
Baring
Bennett
Bevill
Brinkley
Burleson (Tex.)
Cabell
Caffery
Chappell
Colmer
Daniel (Va.)
Davis (Ga.)
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Fisher
Flowers
Flynt
Fountain
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gettys
Giaimo
Green (Ore.)
Griffin
Hagan
Haley
Henderson
Hull
Ichord
Jarman
Jones (N. C.)
Landrum
Lennon
Long (La.)
McMillan
Mann
Marsh
Montgomery
Nichols
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman
Poage
Purcell
Randall
Rarick
Rivers
Roberts
Rogers (Fla.)
Satterfield
Sikes
Stephens
Stuckey
Taylor
Teague (Tex.)
Ullman
Waggonner
Whitten

**REPUBLICANS FOR: 103**

Adair
Arends
Ayres
Beall (Md.)
Belcher
Betts
Blackburn
Bow
Bray
Brock
Broomfield
Brotzman
Broyhill (N. C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burke (Fla.)
Burton (Utah)
Bush
Byrnes (Wis.)
Camp
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clausen, Don
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Collier
Collins
Cramer
Crane
Cunningham
Davis (Wis.)
Denney
Dennis
Derwinski
Dickinson
Duncan
Edwards (Ala.)
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Ford, Gerald
Foreman
Frey
Goldwater
Goodling
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Hammerschmidt
Harsha
Hastings
Hogan
Hunt
Hutchinson
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
King
Kleppe
Kuykendall
Kyl
Landgrebe
Langen
Latta
Lloyd
McClure
McEwen
Martin
Mathias
May
Mayne
Meskill
Michel
Miller (Ohio)
Mizell
Myers
Nelsen
Pettis
Poff
Price (Tex.)
Quie
Quillen
Reid (Ill.)
Rhodes
Roth
Roudebush
Ruth
Sandman
Schadeberg
Scherle
Scott
Smith (Calif.)
Springer
Steiger (Ariz.)
Talcott
Teague (Calif.)
Thompson (Ga.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Wampler
Wiggins
Williams
Wold
Wyman
Zion
Zwach

**DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 168**

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Alexander
Anderson (Calif.)
Annunzio
Ashley
Aspinall
Barrett
Biaggi
Bingham
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brooks
Burke (Mass.)
Burlison (Mo.)
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Carey
Casey
Celler
Chisholm
Clark
Clay
Cohelan
Conyers
Corman
Culver
Daddario
Daniels (N. J.)
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Edwards (La.)
Eilberg
Evans (Colo.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fallon
Farbstein
Feighan
Flood
Foley
Ford, William
Fraser
Friedel
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gaydos
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Gray
Green (Pa.)
Griffiths
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen (Wash.)
Harrington
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hechler (W. Va.)
Helstoski
Hicks
Howard
Hungate
Jacobs
Johnson (Calif.)
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (Tenn.)
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kee
Koch
Kyros
Leggett
Long (Md.)
Lowenstein
McCarthy
McFall
Macdonald (Mass.)
Madden
Meeds
Melcher
Mikva
Miller (Calif.)
Mills
Minish
Mink
Mollohan
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Moss
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N. Y.)
Natcher
Nedzi
Nix
Obey
O'Hara
Olsen
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Podell
Preyer (N. C.)
Price (Ill.)
Pryor (Ark.)
Pucinski
Rees
Reuss
Rodino
Roe
Rogers (Colo.)
Rooney (N. Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Shipley
Sisk
Slack
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers
Steed
Stokes
Stratton
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Symington
Thompson (N. J.)
Tiernan
Tunney
Udall
Vanik
Vigorito
Waldie
Watts
White
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Yatron
Young
Zablocki

**REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 63**

Anderson (Ill.)
Andrews (N. D.)
Biester
Brown (Mich.)
Brown (Ohio)
Button
Carter
Conable
Conte
Corbett
Coughlin
Dellenback
Dwyer
Esch
Findley
Fish
Frelinghuysen
Fulton (Pa.)
Gude
Halpern
Hansen (Idaho)
Harvey
Heckler (Mass.)
Horton
Keith
Lujan
Lukens
McClory
McCloskey
McCulloch
McDade
McDonald (Mich.)
McKneally
MacGregor
Mailliard
Mize
Morse
Mosher
O'Konski
Pirnie
Pollock
Railsback
Reid (N. Y.)
Riegle
Robison
Ruppe
Saylor
Schwengel
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith (N. Y.)
Stafford
Stanton
Steiger (Wis.)
Taft
Vander Jagt
Weicker
Whalen
Whitehurst
Widnall
Wyatt
Wydler
Wylie

**NOT VOTING: 39**

Paired for the substitute: Democrat Hebert; Republicans Devine, Watkins, Sebelius, Cederberg, Hall, Bob Wilson, Snyder, Watson, Winn, Lipscomb, Hosmer, Utt, Ashbrook, Berry and Reifel.

Paired against the substitute: Democrats Holifield, Blatnik, Fascell, Rostenkowski, Brown (Calif.), Matsunaga, Kluczynski, Kirwan, Anderson (Tenn.), Fulton (Tenn.), Van Deerlin and Dawson; Republicans Pelly, Cahill, Schneebeli and Cowger.

NEWSPAPER

UNIV OF MINNESOTA 52 4
SERIALS RECORDS
LIBRARIES
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55455

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Capital Briefs

● New Jersey Democrats were reeling last week after a federal grand jury charged Newark Mayor **Hugh J. Addonizio** and nine present or former cfficials of the Newark municipal administration with income-tax evasion, conspiracy and extortion. As a result of the probe into organized crime in the state, a judge appointed by Democratic Gov. Richard Hughes has also been charged with bribery —and more scandals linking the underworld to the Democrats are in the offing. The situation has panicked all Democratic officeholders in the state, with private cries of anguish having already emanated from Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., who is up for re-election in 1970.

● Crime and corruption have also set the Democrats back in **North Dakota,** where six party leaders have been indicted on charges of violating state banking and corrupt practice laws. Indicted were three state legislators, the state Democratic chairman, the party's national committeeman, and former Congressman Rolland Redlin, who was defeated in 1966. The scandal is unlikely to improve the re-election chances of liberal Democrat Sen. Quentin Burdick, whose seat is up for grabs next year.

● The **Supreme Court** December 8-9 issued decisions in five criminal cases, providing the first indication of the direction in which the court led by Chief Justice Warren Burger may move. In four of the five cases, the prosecution won its point, with Justices Black and Douglas dissenting. In the fifth case, "Morales vs. New York," the court avoided a significant criminal rights decision by remanding the case for further hearings by lower courts on the right of the state to detain persons for questioning.

● Capitol Hill insiders are increasingly disturbed about reports that Defense Secretary **Melvin Laird** is pushing for a "bug-out" of Viet Nam policy at any price. Liberal columnists have been sweetly singing Laird's praises recently, with Joseph Kraft launching a "Laird in '76" campaign last week from the pages of the Washington Post. Though Laird is considered a hard-liner so far as over-all U.S. strategic strength is concerned, he has, say knowledgeable individuals, been trying to get the President to pull out our troops more rapidly than is being done.

● Rep. **Philip Crane,** the newly elected Republican from Illinois' 13th district, will not face a primary fight next year after all, despite efforts by Percy Republicans to run a "moderate" against him. Apparently convinced that Crane would not be easy to defeat, the liberals let the primary deadline lapse last week without having found a candidate.

● Mrs. **Phyllis Schlafly,** the well-known conservative author ("Safe, Not Sorry," "A Choice Not an Echo"), has announced that she will run in Illinois' 23rd Congressional District for the seat now held by liberal Democrat George Shipley. Stressing that she wants to strengthen the hand of the President in solving the problems that confront us, Mrs. Schlafly blamed the "current do-nothing, Democrat-controlled" Congress for impeding "President Nixon's sincere attempts to restore fiscal responsibility."

● Don't tell **Chuck Percy** that crime in the Nation's Capital is exaggerated. Eight of the senator's female staffers have been the victims of assaults or robberies in recent months.

● Another Democratic officeholder—this one a Northerner—is thinking of switching parties. Rep. **Sam Stratton** (D.-N.Y.) says he may run for the Senate next year as a Republican. Stratton, a maverick and Viet Nam hawk, says that a number of Republican leaders have asked him to switch parties and take on Sen. Charles Goodell in the GOP primary. Republicans interested in challenging the dovish Goodell include State Sen. Edward Speno, who has announced his candidacy, and State Sen. John Marchi, who is considering the race.

● Chicago Alderman **A. A. Rayner,** a black militant who actively seeks Black Panther support, has announced his candidacy for the congressional seat of retiring Democrat William L. Dawson. Rayner will oppose Alderman Ralph Metcalfe, the organization candidate, in next spring's primary and is given a fair chance of victory.

● The president of the Federal National Mortgage Association, **Raymond H. Lapin,** has gone into court to prevent his dismissal by President Nixon. Lapin, an ardent Democrat appointed to the post by LBJ, says he is the victim of politics, that nothing he has done merits dismissal. Administration officials charge a serious conflict of interest, producing letters that Lapin wrote to his agency's mortgage customers soliciting campaign funds for Rep. Richard Hanna (D.-Calif.).

● Fugitive Black Panther **Eldridge Cleaver** may be ready to end his self-imposed exile. The fiery self-styled revolutionary fled to Havana and then Algiers after California authorities ordered him back to prison on a parole violation. Cleaver contacted U.S. diplomats in Algiers last week and indicated he was anxious to return home and resume leadership of the Panthers.

● Pollster Lou Harris reports that **Richard Nixon** holds substantial leads over five potential opponents for 1972. Hubert Humphrey appears the Democrats' strongest choice, trailing Nixon by 11 percentage points. Sen. Edmund Muskie would lose by 14 points, Harris says, Ted Kennedy by 17 points and Gene McCarthy by 27 points. Should John Lindsay switch parties and run as a Democrat, Harris adds, he would lose by 21 points. Former Alabama Gov. George Wallace continues to poll about 11 per cent of the vote in the trial heat.

● The radical **Student Health Organization** does not rely on government assistance alone. SHO, which was shown last week to have received $1 million in federal funds, has also received healthy grants from tax-exempt foundations. Earlier this year, for instance, SHO received $85,000 from the New York-based Carnegie Foundation.

● **Stewart Meacham,** a co-chairman of the New Mobilization Committee, which staged that massive march on Washington November 15, says the committee may plan another mass action in the spring that could involve civil disobedience.


**HUMAN EVENTS**

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

**FOUNDED IN 1944**

**Frank C. Hanighen (1899-1964)**

**James L. Wick (1897-1964)**

**Milton I. Wick,** Publisher Emeritus

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

•

EDITOR . . . . . Thomas S. Winter
CAPITOL HILL EDITOR . . . . . Allan H. Ryskind
MANAGING EDITOR . . . . . Robert F. Latham
ASSISTANT EDITOR . . . . . Gary W. Russell
EDITORIAL RESEARCHER . . . . . Dawne Cina
EDITORIAL PRODUCTION . . . . Henry L. Heyward
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Paul Bethel, Terry Catchpole, M. Stanton Evans, Phillip Abbott Luce, The Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J., Frederic Nelson, Phyllis Schlafly.

•

PUBLISHER . . . . . Robert D. Kephart
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER . . . . . David A. Gessert
ART DIRECTOR . . . . . Jack Stricker
SHIPPING MANAGER . . . . . Ray McMurray

★

*Human Events* is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One-year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon at right).

Bound volumes, fully indexed. Any year, $20.00. Any six years $100.00.

1968 in 1 Volume
1967 in 1 Volume
1966 in 1 Volume
1962 in 2 Volumes
1961 in 2 Volumes

Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

*Human Events* cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

**ADDRESS CHANGES: Write new address, city, state and ZIP Code on plain sheet of paper. Attach mailing label from an issue of Human Events and send to: Circulation Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Allow 3 to 4 weeks for change to become effective.**


## Contents


House Bars Changes in Poverty Agency....1
Will Senate Parole the South?—By James J. Kilpatrick....6
The Great Post Office Scandal—By Norman LaRochelle....8
Senate Spawns Irresponsible Tax Bill—By Henry Hazlitt....9
How U.S. Depends on Soviet Imports—By Willard Edwards....9
A Decade of Politics....10
The Effects of a GE Boycott—By Ralph de Toledano....11
Arab Guerrillas Emerging As Political Force—By Paul Scott....12
TV Special on China: An Example of Slanting—From the Arizona Republic....12
Resor's Curious Stand on My Lai Probe—By Paul Scott....13
The Silent Majority—By Morrie Ryskind....14
Spotlight on Congress....15



**HUMAN EVENTS**

422 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D. C. 20003

**SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE FORM**

MY NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

**SEND GIFT SUBSCRIPTION TO:**

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

Sign Gift Card " _____ "

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
☐ 6 months, $7.00
☐ 1 year, $12.50
☐ 2 years, $22.50

☐ New
☐ Renewal
☐ Payment enclosed
☐ Bill me

**Back Issues:** 1 copy, 35¢; 2-10, 30¢ ea.; 11-50, 25¢ ea.; 51-500, 20¢ ea. Over 500 copies by special pre-publication arrangement only. (Copies of any one issue —not a mixed assortment of several issues—sent to a single address via 3rd or 4th-class mail. Payment required with order.)

☐ Send me ___ copies of issue dated _____

12/27/69





PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Continued from Page 1

## House Extends OEO Mandate

"Although it would take a room full of filing cabinets to hold all the documents outlining the shocking abuses and extravagant waste rampant in this program, the majority turned a deaf ear to good government and voted for a continuation of this bureaucratic boondoggle. . . .

**"There is no sound reasoning for the continuation of this agency without major constructive changes. Congress struck a blow at the taxpayers and the poor because of its apparent lack of 'guts' and fear of retaliation at the ballot box."**

When the Rumsfeld-approved bill passed, OEO employes in the House galleries, most of them adorned with peace buttons, were so swept away by the event they broke into spontaneous applause. "I can't believe this," said a wide-eyed OEO onlooker. "This is better than we had ever hoped for."

Ironically, the substitute plan providing a greater role for the states appeared as if it were going to win. Representatives William Ayres (R.-Ohio) and Albert Quie (R.-Minn.), chief sponsors of the alternate measure, had even constructed a compromise that they thought was in line with Nixon's "accommodation" statement and that they believed Rumsfeld could gracefully accept. This compromise was worked out with four GOP members of the Education and Labor Committee who were believed to be representing Rumsfeld on the issue. The four were John Erlenborn (Ill.), Bill Steiger (Wis.), Marvin Esch (Mich.) and John Dellenback (Ore.).

Ayres and Quie were not only under the impression that these four were speaking for Rumsfeld and working out a compromise he would approve, but they also believed that the four had promised to bring along about 40 votes. So certain did it seem that the compromise would win, in fact, that Ayres had written a tasteful concession statement for Rumsfeld which he had sent to the OEO head via the White House. Rather than wait for what appeared to be a sure thing, a number of conservatives decided to leave before the key votes in order to keep other pressing engagements.

After some 90 minutes of debate, however, Rumsfeld sent word to the floor that despite any compromises he was still standing firm. When the vote on the substitute measure came up, it was resoundingly defeated. Steiger, Esch and Dellenback didn't even vote for the compromise they had helped to prepare and had led Ayres and Quie to believe Rumsfeld would agree to. (Dellenback put it this way: "Rumsfeld is my friend and I'll do anything he wants.")

**Even more startling, Rumsfeld had somehow managed to persuade such conservatives as Representatives Donald (Buz) Lukens (R.-Ohio) and Clarence Brown (R.-Ohio) to go against the House GOP leadership and oppose the plan for greater state control.**

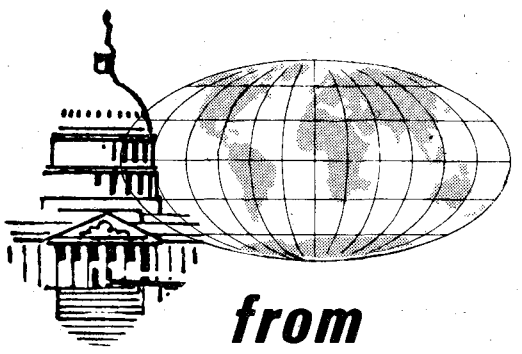
After the substitute was smashed, the liberal-Democrat-approved anti-poverty program passed (see roll-call at right)—and the House version, without any major changes, appeared on the verge of becoming law. Thus once again the President, his Administration, Rumsfeld and Congress have managed to perpetuate this multi-billion-dollar, scandal-wracked anti-poverty program. It seems the voters were misled into thinking this Administration and this Congress were going to change things on the anti-poverty front.

## Senate Pads OEO Funding

The House wasn't the only chamber to hit the taxpayers last week. So did the Senate—the same body that rammed through the reckless and inflationary tax "reform" proposal two weeks ago. Spurning Nixon's pleas to hold down government spending, the Senate moved to increase the $17.5-billion appropriations bill passed by the House for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

First, the Senate Appropriations Committee added $3.5 billion to the House-approved bill. Though President Nixon sharply criticized the House for approving about $1 billion above what he had sought for education programs, the full Senate voted even more education money than the House had approved. On the Senate floor last week, the taxpayers' supposed

**THIS WEEK'S NEWS**



**from**

**Inside Washington**

representatives pasted some $478 million to the bloated figure endorsed by the appropriations committee. Adding it all up, the Senate appropriations measure was some $4 billion higher than the House version.

**The most controversial item was an amendment sponsored by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D.-Wis.) adding $424 million to the $1.6 billion the appropriations committee had approved for the Office of Economic Opportunity.**

Sen. Norris Cotton (R.-N.H.), a member of the Appropriations committee, angrily commented: "The big leaks in this bill, of course, come in OEO. The President of the United States said some time ago that we are not going to destroy the OEO, but we were going to make it an experimental agency and turn regular programs over to HEW and elsewhere. They have turned over the programs, but they have not shrunk OEO." Cotton also protested that the appropriations committee had not even had hearings on the poverty program.

Nevertheless, the Senate—with GOP "leaders" Hugh Scott and Robert Griffin blazing the trail—passed the Nelson amendment (60 to 32) and then endorsed a full $21-billion appropriations bill.

Angered by this action, the President sent a letter Thursday night to the Senate, which was still in late session, saying, "I cannot at this critical point in the battle against inflation approve so heavy an increase in federal spending." Unwilling right then to risk a presidential veto, the Senate temporized by passing a resolution permitting HEW and other agencies to continue spending at this year's rate until final action is taken on whether to cut down the $21-billion appropriations bill.

• Listed below is the vote on the Nelson amendment, which boosted Senate OEO appropriations by $424 million. A "Yea" vote supports the amendment:

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 60

DEMOCRATS (37): Bayh, Boggs, Burdick, Church, Cranston, Dodd, Eagleton, Fulbright, Gore, Gravel, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Hollings, Hughes, Inouye, Mansfield, McCarthy, McGee, McGovern, McIntyre, Metcalf, Mondale, Montoya, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Spong, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (23): Aiken, Baker, Brooke, Case, Cook, Dole, Dominick, Fong, Goodell, Griffin, Hatfield, Javits, Jordan (Idaho), Mathias, Murphy, Packwood, Pearson, Percy, Prouty, Schweiker, Scott, Smith (Ill.) and Stevens.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 32

DEMOCRATS (16): Allen, Bible, Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon, Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Holland, Jordan (N.C.), Long, Magnuson, McClellan, Sparkman, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (16): Allott, Bellmon, Bennett, Cotton, Curtis, Fannin, Goldwater, Gurney, Hansen, Hruska, Miller, Smith (Maine), Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

Announced for: Jackson (D) and Kennedy (D); Saxbe (R).

## Goldwater: Resume Viet Bombing

Fresh from a trip to South Viet Nam, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) has called for a resumption of the bombing of North Viet Nam and issued a grave warning concerning the Administration's plans to "Vietnamize" the war.

GOLDWATER

"In all honesty," the retired Air Force general told his colleagues last week, "I must say that I am concerned at the rate with which we are withdrawing our troops from South Viet Nam.

## House Votes Passage of $2.3 Billion Poverty Program

DEMOCRATS FOR: 180

Adams, Addabbo, Albert, Alexander, Anderson (Calif.), Annunzio, Ashley, Aspinall, Barrett, Biaggi, Bingham, Blanton, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Brademas, Brasco, Brooks, Burke (Mass.), Burlison (Mo.), Burton (Calif.), Byrne (Pa.), Cabell, Carey, Casey, Celler, Chisholm, Clark, Clay, Cohelan, Conyers, Corman, Culver, Daddario, Daniels (N. J.), de la Garza, Delaney, Dent, Diggs, Dingell, Donohue, Dorn, Downing, Dulski, Eckhardt, Edmondson, Edwards (Calif.), Edwards (La.), Eilberg, Evans (Colo.), Evins (Tenn.), Fallon, Farbstein, Feighan, Flood, Foley, Ford, William, Fraser, Friedel, Galifianakis, Gallagher, Garmatz, Gaydos, Gibbons, Gilbert, Gonzalez, Gray, Green (Pa.), Griffiths, Hamilton, Hanley, Hanna, Hansen (Wash.), Harrington, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hays, Hechler (W. Va.), Helstoski, Hicks, Howard, Hungate, Jacobs, Johnson (Calif.), Jones (Ala.), Jones (Tenn.), Karth, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Kee, Koch, Kyros, Leggett, Long (Md.), Lowenstein, McCarthy, McFall, Macdonald (Mass.), Madden, Mann, Meeds, Melcher, Mikva, Miller (Calif.), Mills, Minish, Mink, Mollohan, Monagan, Moorhead, Morgan, Moss, Murphy (Ill.), Murphy (N. Y.), Natcher, Nedzi, Nix, Obey, O'Hara, Olsen, O'Neill (Mass.), Ottinger, Patman, Patten, Pepper, Perkins, Philbin, Pickle, Pike, Poage, Podell, Preyer (N. C.), Price (Ill.), Pryor (Ark.), Pucinski, Purcell, Rees, Reuss, Roberts, Rodino, Roe, Rogers (Colo.), Rooney (N. Y.), Rooney (Pa.), Rosenthal, Roybal, Ryan, St Germain, St. Onge, Scheuer, Shipley, Sisk, Slack, Smith (Iowa), Staggers, Steed, Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stubblefield, Sullivan, Symington, Taylor, Thompson (N. J.), Tiernan, Tunney, Udall, Ullman, Vanik, Vigorito, Waldie, Watts, White, Wilson, Charles, Wolff, Wright, Yates, Yatron, Young, Zablocki, Conte, Corbett, Coughlin, Cunningham, Dellenback, Duncan, Dwyer, Esch, Eshleman, Findley, Fish, Frelinghuysen, Fulton (Pa.), Grover, Gude, Halpern, Hammerschmidt, Hansen (Idaho), Harvey, Heckler (Mass.), Hogan, Horton, Hunt, Johnson (Pa.), Keith, King, Kyl, Langen, Lloyd, Lujan, Lukens, McClory, McCloskey, McCulloch, McDade, McDonald (Mich.), McEwen, McKneally, MacGregor, Mailliard, Mathias, May, Meskill, Morse, Mosher, Nelsen, O'Konski, Pettis, Pirnie, Pollock, Railsback, Reid (N. Y.), Riegle, Robison, Roth, Ruppe, Sandman, Saylor, Schwengel, Shriver, Skubitz, Smith (N. Y.), Springer, Stafford, Stanton, Steiger (Wis.), Taft, Talcott, Vander Jagt, Wampler, Weicker, Whalen, Whitehurst, Widnall, Wyatt, Wydler, Wylie, Wyman, Zwach, Fuqua, Gettys, Giaimo, Green (Ore.), Griffin, Hagan, Haley, Henderson, Hull, Ichord, Jarman, Jones (N. C.), Landrum, Lennon, Long (La.), McMillan, Marsh, Montgomery, Nichols, O'Neal (Ga.), Passman, Randall, Rarick, Rivers, Rogers (Fla.), Satterfield, Sikes, Stuckey, Teague (Tex.), Waggonner, Whitten, Clawson, Del, Collier, Collins, Cramer, Crane, Davis (Wis.), Denney, Dennis, Derwinski, Dickinson, Edwards (Ala.), Erlenborn, Ford, Gerald, Foreman, Frey, Goldwater, Goodling, Gross, Gubser, Harsha, Hutchinson, Jonas, Kleppe, Kuykendall, Landgrebe, Latta, McClure, Martin, Mayne, Michel, Miller (Ohio), Mize, Mizell, Myers, Poff, Price (Tex.), Quie, Quillen, Reid (Ill.), Rhodes, Roudebush, Ruth, Schadeberg, Scherle, Scott, Smith (Calif.), Steiger (Ariz.), Teague (Calif.), Thompson (Ga.), Thomson (Wis.), Wiggins, Williams, Wold, Zion

REPUBLICANS FOR: 96

Adair, Anderson (Ill.), Andrews (N. D.), Beall (Md.), Biester, Bow, Broomfield, Burton (Utah), Button, Carter, Chamberlain, Clausen, Don, Cleveland, Conable

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 48

Abernethy, Andrews (Ala.), Baring, Bennett, Bevill, Brinkley, Burleson (Tex.), Caffery, Chappell, Colmer, Daniel (Va.), Davis (Ga.), Dowdy, Fisher, Flowers, Flynt, Fountain

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 69

Arends, Ayres, Belcher, Betts, Blackburn, Bray, Brock, Broyhill (N. C.), Broyhill (Va.), Buchanan, Burke (Fla.), Bush, Byrnes (Wis.), Camp, Clancy

Paired for the bill: Democrats Holifield, Conyers, Rostenkowski and Matsunaga; Republicans Watkins, Cederberg, Schneebeli, Pelly, Bob Wilson and Cahill.

Paired against the bill: Democrat Hebert; Republicans Snyder, Hall, Watson, Devine, Utt, Lipscomb, Berry, Reifel and Ashbrook.

NOT VOTING: 40



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"While I believe sincerely in the Nixon policy of Vietnamization of the war, I personally think it may take longer than the Administration seems to expect. But I would remind you that the President mentioned the fact that withdrawing troops at a time when infiltration from the north seems to be increasing involves an element of risk. From my own observations, I believe the risk to be considerable."

Since we stopped the bombing of North Viet Nam in November 1968, said Goldwater, the avenues of infiltration have been widened and the opportunity for running untold tons of equipment and thousands of troops down from the north has been immensely facilitated. Also, the enemy has stockpiled mile after mile of equipment north of the DMZ, all of which is destined for the south.

The United States, explained the ex-military pilot, is today fighting a "war of the passes." This is a war, he stressed, made necessary by the bombing halt and by our preoccupation with the concept of limited war. These passes for which we battle are the high roads over which the supplies, the gunpowder, the weapons used to kill American fighting men move into the war zone from sanctuaries in the north.

"Our mission," said Goldwater, "quite simply is to block those passes. We are not interested in the real estate. We merely want to deny these avenues to the trucks and other vehicles which are bringing the sinews of war to our enemies."

We are fighting a war, he continued, to stop supplies moving through these passes rather than a war directed at the reservoirs which hold these supplies in the north. But so long as the sources of these supplies go untouched, he added, our task in the passes is a little like trying to "hold back the tides."

No matter how much of the supplies and equipment are destroyed in the passes, said Goldwater, more of the same will be coming through later so long as the railroads continue to run down from China into North Viet Nam and the Communist ports controlled by Hanoi remain open to supply ships from Russia and other European countries.

We have finally admitted, he said, that there is a build-up in the infiltration of supplies. "In fact," he stated, "there has been a letdown in the number of troops, but never in the number of trucks. I can make this statement now without fear of violating classification. The night I was near a particular point, 600 enemy trucks were counted. Our problem is in knocking them out."

**The Arizonan stressed that he had reached the following unhappy conclusion about the war in Viet Nam: "Unless we resume the bombing in the north, I can see no way that we can win this war. I even question whether we could, without such action, extricate ourselves from the involvement with any degree of honor and any assurance that South Viet Nam will not be treated to the kind of bloodbath which overtook the unfortunate city of Hue when the Communists gained control.**

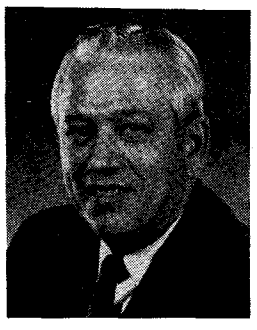
"The President has reached a fork in the Viet Nam road. One offshoot would lead to a complete pull-out, which he will not do, and the other would lead to a never-ending war which neither the President nor the American people would allow. His problem then is to find another road.

"Bringing the combat men home as Vietnamization takes place is a right and wise move if not done too rapidly. But as much as the situation is taken over by the Vietnamese, there still remains the flood of supplies from the north and the Viet Nam air force is far short of the ability to handle this problem. Only we, with our B-52s, our tactical aim of the Air Force and the Navy can do the job. And I sincerely hope the President will take this action so that the war will end—end shortly and the calm of peace will settle where men die today because of the mistakes of the past."

• Goldwater is not the only knowledgeable military person to call for solutions along these lines. A well-known retired U.S. Army general, once close to both Kennedy and Johnson, has told friends that the United States must apply greater military force to win the war. Among the policies he has called for: renewed bombing of North Viet Nam and blockading and/or mining Haiphong Harbor.

## Smith's Leaps to the Left

Illinois Republicans are reported to be more than a bit dismayed with the rather surprising voting record of Sen. Ralph T. Smith, the affable ex-state legislator tapped by Gov. Richard Ogilvie to replace the late Sen. Everett Dirksen.


SMITH

Since Mr. Smith has come to Washington, he appears to have become enamored with liberal programs and issues. Smith, for instance, voted for the big-spend McGovern food stamp program, which Sen. George Aiken (R.-Vt.), hardly a rock-ribbed conservative, has lambasted as something of a boondoggle (see story, below). Before he even had a chance to weigh the evidence, Smith tried to torpedo President Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement Haynsworth Jr. to the Supreme Court, and only after considerable pressure did he jump back in line.

Apparently trying to out-Percy Percy, Smith subsequently lined up with pro-union liberals in refusing to back the Fannin amendment to stop unions and other tax-exempt organizations from using their dues for political purposes. Though the unions are notorious for shovelling members' compulsory dues into Democratic political campaigns, Smith chose to side with Fannin's opponents. And just last week Smith was at it again—this time voting for the Nelson amendment to increase OEO appropriations to $424 million (see story, page 3).

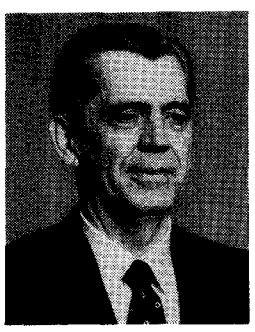
The Illinois senator's attitude toward fiscal responsibility is bewildering to those who had expected more on the basis of his record in the Illinois legislature. While the Chicago *Tribune* was blasting away at the Senate for passing an inflation-producing tax "reform" measure—one that would wildly unbalance the budget and which even the liberal Sen. Percy could not take—Smith was merrily joining the Senate's irresponsibles.

When John Williams (R.-Del.), the Senate's chief fiscal watchdog, moved to recommit the bill with instructions that certain revenue-losing provisions be deleted, Smith emerged as one of 12 Republicans in opposition. Having helped polish off the Williams motion, Smith voted for the whole tax package—a package so irresponsible that President Nixon threatened to veto it.

Facing election in 1970, Smith, should he survive a primary, will probably end up facing Democrat Adlai Stevenson III. Political observers are now pondering just how Smith will choose to run—as a choice, or an echo.

## Food Stamps for Millionaires?

While the President was asking Congress to halt government spending last week, Agriculture Secretary Clifford Hardin announced that his department was slashing the amount of money a poor family had to spend from its monthly income to obtain food stamps.


HARDIN

Department officials, for instance, declared that a family of four in the District of Columbia having an income of $100 to $110 a month would receive $106 worth of food stamps for just $25. Under the old schedules, this family received $78 worth of food stamps for a payment of $44—a far less favorable ratio. How much the new arrangement would cost the federal treasury Hardin did not initially reveal.

Even more serious, so far as budget watchers were concerned, was Hardin's statement that the Administration would not fight the Senate-passed McGovern food stamp proposal.

Perhaps the best criticism of this big-spend measure was made by Sen. George Aiken (R.-Vt.), not known as a staunch conservative. Based on information specifically prepared for him by the Senate Agriculture Committee's staff counsel, Harker Stanton, Aiken pointed out the McGovern bill, passed in September, provided for a 400 per cent increase in the food stamp program over the next two fiscal years.

"The substitute bill approved by the Senate," said Aiken last week, "would actually make persons of wealth eligible to receive benefits, and the food stamp proposal would not be a food bill but a broadly based welfare program providing government scrip for the purchase of countless non-food items. . . .

**"The substitute, as passed by the Senate and now in the House committee, calls for almost immediate expansion of the program into every county in the nation, without regard for how the stamps are distributed, or what they can buy.**

"During the debate, the Senate was fully advised that by including the terms 'sanitation' and 'personal cleanliness,' the stamps could be used to purchase kitchen equipment, refrigerators, bathrooms, septic tanks and a wide variety of toiletries. But I do not believe that it was generally understood that food stamps could also be used for housing, clothing and medicines. . . .

"In fact, there seems to be little or no limit at all on just what you could buy with food stamps if the substitute becomes law. While I doubt that one could take up horseback riding or buy a pleasure boat under the substitute, yet if it could be shown that these are necessary to health, even these luxury items might be acceptable. . . ."

The wording of the bill is so bad, said Aiken, that even millionaires will be able to receive food stamps. The substitute, he stressed, also contains a loosely drawn requirement of an affidavit for eligibility that "could open the door to widespread abuse and corruption." Furthermore, the rights of the "states to control the program are severely circumscribed." Nevertheless, Hardin said last week the Administration wouldn't fight the program.

If the President is really interested in fighting government spending—and at times he does seem serious—then why won't the Administration try to block this improvident, reckless measure?

The following is the rollcall vote by which the Senate passed the McGovern food stamp program September 24:

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 54

DEMOCRATS (38): Anderson, Bayh, Burdick, Byrd (W.Va.), Church, Cranston, Dodd, Eagleton, Fulbright, Gravel, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Hollings, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy, Mansfield, McCarthy, McGovern, McIntyre, Metcalf, Mondale, Montoya, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Spong, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (16): Baker, Brooke, Case, Cook, Cooper, Goodell, Hatfield, Javits, Mathias, Packwood, Percy, Saxbe, Schweiker, Scott, Smith (Ill.) and Stevens.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 40

DEMOCRATS (13): Allen, Bible, Byrd (Va.), Cannon, Ellender, Ervin, Holland, Jordan (N.C.), McClellan, Russell, Sparkman, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (27): Aiken, Allott, Bellmon, Bennett, Boggs, Cotton, Curtis, Dole, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Goldwater, Griffin, Gurney, Hansen, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Miller, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Smith (Maine), Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

Announced against: Long (D).

Not voting: 5

## Crackdown in Newark

Major new indictments are expected in the Administration's nationwide drive on organized crime and official corruption. Sixty-five persons, ranging from Newark Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio to Mafia



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

strongman Sam "The Plumber" DeCavalcante were indicted last week in New Jersey. Charges ranged from interstate gambling to loan-sharking, from tax fraud to extortion.

Indicted with Addonizio, a Democrat and former congressman, were 10 present or former Newark officials, including three of the city's nine councilmen. U.S. Attorney Frederick B. Lacey, who is directing the Justice Department's New Jersey offensive, is expected to announce additional indictments shortly. The indictments will not be limited to Newark. Officials from one end of the state to the other are under investigation.

**"Strike forces" commanded by Assistant Atty. Gen. Will Wilson have been dispatched to major cities throughout the country. Federal grand juries in at least three districts are ready to return indictments of major officials.**

Sources close to the anti-crime drive stressed that the drive is not partisan in nature. Major indictments are expected in Ohio, for instance, where Republicans have ruled for years. Gov. James Rhodes, who hopes to run next year for the Senate, could be badly tarnished by the expected disclosures.

• Among the New Jersey politicos under investigation is outgoing Gov. Richard Hughes, a Democrat never before linked to organized crime. While there is no evidence that Hughes prospered as a result of official corruption, there is disturbing evidence that he gave the syndicate a "free rein" in northern New Jersey.

Hughes was elected governor in 1960 with the crucial support of the powerful Hudson County Democratic organization, notorious for its "working relationship" with Cosa Nostra bigwigs. In return for this support, experts report, Hughes gave Hudson County complete autonomy, with all major appointments—including judges and prosecutors—dictated by the organization.

In at least one other case, it was learned last week, Hughes ignored official reports and appointed to the bench a jurist with Mafia links. Union County District Judge Ralph DeVita received the gubernatorial appointment in 1966, despite the strenuous, behind-the-scenes objections of State Atty. Gen. Arthur Sills.

Hughes was well aware that Union County prosecutor Leo Kaplowitz had sought to remove DeVita as his first assistant because of the latter's syndicate connections. A report to Hughes by the state police spelled out DeVita's alleged ties in "copious detail," according to reports.

But the governor rejected the report as "hearsay" and "unsubstantiated" and said that he could not reject a nominee advanced by the Union County organization on such "flimsy" evidence.

Earlier this month—three years after the appointment—Judge DeVita was indicted on charges of attempted bribery. DeVita is alleged to have offered "ten big ones" ($10,000) to a prosecutor in a neighboring county if he would let off two crime figures charged with bookmaking, possession of burglary tools and attempted bribery.

Hughes had no comment last week on the DeVita case.

## HEW's $1 Million to Radicals

Angry members of Congress are demanding the Department of Health, Education and Welfare explain why more than $1 million in federal funds have been funneled to a revolutionary student group that lionizes Che Guevara and Ho Chi Minh.

The group is the Student Health Organization (SHO), self-described as a "refuge for left-of-center health student activists." In a copyrighted story, the Chicago *Tribune* disclosed recently that SHO has received more than $1 million during the past two years to conduct "health surveys" for HEW.

The program originated under the Johnson Administration but continued into 1969. SHO activists have conducted their tax-paid surveys in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Colorado, Wisconsin, southern California and northern New England. SHO's basic ideology can be guaged by its latest newsletter, dedicated to Ho Chi Minh. Che Guevara graces the cover and a gushing story lauds "Castro's Revolutionary Medicine." Other features include quotations from Chairman Mao, the observations of Eldridge Cleaver and obscene cartoons critical of the military and the Viet Nam war.

**Another SHO leaflet says it is "absolutely crucial to support third-world liberations," not only in Viet Nam but throughout the world. "We should try to understand, relate to, and work with other revolutionary groups. This would mean that we should start working closer with the largest of these organizations, the Students for a Democratic Society."**

Government officials told the *Tribune* that the survey projects were devised, organized and directed by SHO members. There were no governmental guidelines, except that the federal grants were channeled through a hospital or medical group.

Because SHO officials were anxious not to "stifle creativity," those participating in the tax-supported surveys were encouraged to "design their own activity." And for at least four SHO pollsters, that activity included the organizing of demonstrations during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Among the SHO protesters was Martha Steinberg, who drew $120 a week as an "area coordinator." Miss Steinberg, a member of the virulent "Weatherman" faction of SDS, has been indicted on charges of mob action and aggravated battery stemming from a September 24 attack on police. She has also been charged with mob action and disorderly conduct as a result of the Weatherman rampage through Chicago's near North Side last October.

Another $120-a-week "coordinator," James Pinney, recently spelled out his philosophy: "We must prepare ourselves and the masses for armed struggle. People in our organization should be prepared to defend themselves and to use all the weapons necessary for revolutionary struggle."

Congressional reaction to the subsidizing of avowed revolutionaries was sharp. Rep. Roman Pucinski (D.-Ill.) demanded an explanation from HEW Secretary Robert Finch, as did several other Chicago-area lawmakers. Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) spoke for many of his colleagues:

"This is a gross distortion of HEW's mission, and a perversion of our responsibility to the taxpayers. I hope that the secretary will report to the people immediately on this topic. . . ."

At HEW, aides indicated that Finch had not been familiar with the grants but was launching an immediate probe. There seemed little likelihood that the subsidies would continue, but members of Congress were demanding to know why they began in the first place.

## Finch Kills Anti-Busing Plan

As in so many other recent instances, the Nixon Administration caved in to liberal sentiment again last week—this time on the Jamie Whitten (D.-Miss.) amendment to bar the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from withholding federal funds from schools in order to compel integration through busing.

The Senate, through the efforts of GOP leader Hugh Scott, managed to alter the amendment's wording just enough to drive a loophole through it, while the House, reversing its previous action, agreed to the Scott loophole. Thus, HEW will still be able to use the power of the purse to compel busing in Southern schools.

Though Atty. Gen. John Mitchell had actually lobbied for the Whitten amendment in the House this summer, the President apparently felt it was now time to please the liberals. HEW Secretary Robert Finch did just that by actively—and successfully—campaigning to render the Whitten amendment ineffective.

Contrary to popular impression, the Whitten amendment would not prevent the government from ending school segregation. The Justice Department and the courts would still have the power to act if the rights of Negroes were being denied.

**What the amendment would do, however, is defang the civil rights zealots in HEW's Office of Civil Rights.**

HEW, for instance, would no longer be able to withhold funds from Southern school districts for the purpose of compelling busing or forcing a student to go to a certain school. HEW would also be barred from using the power of the purse to close schools.

In the last few years experts estimate that HEW, in order to achieve instant integration in the South, has closed an estimated $250 million worth of classrooms. This is the sort of evil the Whitten amendment was designed to stop—but President Nixon, apparently junking the Southern strategy for now, decided to get the GOP to kill off the Whitten amendment.

## GOP Cool to Byrd Shift

Those widely circulated rumors that Virginia Democratic Sen. Harry Byrd Jr. is going to jump to the Republican party in the not-so-distant future are now being assertively pooh-poohed by White House political aides. Conservatives had earlier hoped for such a change, partly because they thought it would help hold the Virginia GOP to the right, but these aides not only say they don't see the Byrd switch happening, they indicate that now they don't want it to happen.

BYRD

One reason for this attitude is that Virginia Republicans have just won the gubernatorial seat for the first time in this century, and did it on their own, with no help from Byrd.

In fact, before the November election Byrd announced he would vote for the Democratic candidate for governor, William Battle, a maneuver which did not endear him to Republican Linwood Holton, the eventual winner. And Holton, a personal friend of President Nixon, is strongly suspected of having something to do with the new coolness toward the Byrd shift evident in the White House.

**Moreover, with one statewide victory now under their belts, Virginia Republicans are increasingly confident that a candidate from their own ranks can snatch Byrd's Senate seat when it comes up for re-election in 1970.**

This task would be made easier if Byrd were defeated in a Democratic primary by a liberal candidate, as almost happened in 1966 when Byrd was running to fill out the term of his late father, Sen. Harry Byrd Sr. But state GOP leaders are claiming they can retire the scion of the famous political family even if he does survive the primary.

So, the White House is no longer holding its breath for "young Harry" to come to the aid of the party.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## House Rollcall on Voting Rights Bill

***Following is the hairbreadth 208-to-203 rollcall vote by which the House of Representatives on December 11 decided to adopt the Nixon-backed voting rights bill which would ensure equal treatment of all parts of the nation regarding federal enforcement of the 15th Amendment. Columnist James Kilpatrick comments at right.***

**DEMOCRATS FOR: 79**

Abbitt
Abernethy
Alexander
Anderson (Tenn.)
Andrews (Ala.)
Aspinall
Baring
Bevill
Blanton
Boggs
Brinkley
Burleson (Tex.)
Burlison (Mo.)
Cabell
Caffery
Casey
Chappell
Colmer
Daniel (Va.)
Davis (Ga.)
Delaney
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Edwards (La.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fisher
Flowers
Flynt
Fountain
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gettys
Green (Ore.)
Griffin
Hagan
Haley
Hebert
Henderson
Hull
Ichord
Jarman
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (N. C.)
Kee
Landrum
Lennon
Long (La.)
McMillan
Mahon
Mann
Marsh
Mills
Montgomery
Natcher
Nichols
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman
Pickle
Poage
Preyer (N. C.)
Pryor (Ark.)
Rarick
Rivers
Roberts
Rogers (Fla.)
Satterfield
Sikes
Slack
Stephens
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Taylor
Ullman
Waggonner
Watts
Whitten
Wright
Young

**REPUBLICANS FOR: 129**

Adair
Arends
Ashbrook
Ayres
Belcher
Berry
Betts
Blackburn
Bow
Bray
Brock
Broomfield
Brotzman
Brown (Mich.)
Brown (Ohio)
Broyhill (N. C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burke (Fla.)
Burton (Utah)
Bush
Byrnes (Wis.)
Camp
Carter
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clausen, Don
Clawson, Del
Collier
Collins
Corbett
Cramer
Crane
Cunningham
Davis (Wis.)
Denney
Dennis
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan
Edwards (Ala.)
Erlenborn
Eshleman
Ford, Gerald
Foreman
Frey
Goldwater
Goodling
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Hall
Hammerschmidt
Hansen (Idaho)
Harsha
Hastings
Hogan
Hunt
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
King
Kleppe
Kuykendall
Landgrebe
Langen
Latta
Lloyd
Lujan
Lukens
McClure
McEwen
Martin
Mathias
May
Mayne
Meskill
Michel
Miller (Ohio)
Minshall
Mize
Mizell
Morton
Myers
Nelsen
Pettis
Poff
Pollock
Price (Tex.)
Quie
Quillen
Reid (Ill.)
Rhodes
Roudebush
Ruth
Saylor
Schadeberg
Scherle
Scott
Sebelius
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith (Calif.)
Snyer
Springer
Steiger (Ariz.)
Steiger (Wis.)
Talcott
Teague (Calif.)
Thompson (Ga.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Wampler
Watkins
Watson
Weicker
Whalley
Whitehurst
Wiggins
Williams
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wold
Wyatt
Wydler
Wylie
Wyman
Zion
Zwach

**DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 154**

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson (Calif.)
Annunzio
Ashley
Barrett
Bennett
Biaggi
Bingham
Blatnik
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brooks
Brown (Calif.)
Burke (Mass.)
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Carey
Celler
Chisholm
Clark
Clay
Cohelan
Conyers
Corman
Culver
Daddario
Daniels (N. J.)
de la Garza
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Evans (Colo.)
Fallon
Farbstein
Feighan
Flood
Foley
Ford, William
Fraser
Friedel
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gaydos
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Gray
Green (Pa.)
Griffiths
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen (Wash.)
Harrington
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler (W. Va.)
Helstoski
Hicks
Holifield
Howard
Hungate
Jacobs
Johnson (Calif.)
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kluczynski
Koch
Kyros
Leggett
Long (Md.)
Lowenstein
McCarthy
McFall
Macdonald (Mass.)
Madden
Matsunaga
Meeds
Melcher
Mikva
Miller (Calif.)
Minish
Mink
Mollohan
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Moss
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N. Y.)
Nedzi
Nix
Obey
O'Hara
Olsen
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pike
Podell
Price (Ill.)
Pucinski
Randall
Rees
Reuss
Rodino
Roe
Rogers (Colo.)
Rooney (N. Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
St. Onge
Scheuer
Shipley
Sisk
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers
Stokes
Stratton
Sullivan
Symington
Thompson (N. J.)
Tiernan
Tunney
Udall
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waldie
White
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Yates
Yatron
Zablocki

**REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 49**

Anderson (Ill.)
Beall (Md.)
Bell (Calif.)
Biester
Button
Cleveland
Conable
Conte
Coughlin
Cowger
Dellenback
Dwyer
Esch
Findley
Fish
Frelinghuysen
Fulton (Pa.)
Gude
Halpern
Harvey
Heckler (Mass.)
Horton
Hutchinson
Keith
McClory
McCloskey
McCulloch
McDade
McDonald (Mich.)
McKneally
MacGregor
Morse
Mosher
O'Konski
Pelly
Pirnie
Railsback
Reid (N. Y.)
Riegle
Robison
Roth
Sandman
Schwengel
Smith (N. Y.)
Stafford
Stanton
Taft
Whalen
Widnall

NOT VOTING: 22

# Will Senate Parole the South?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

By a vote of 208 to 203 (see box at left) the House on December 11 offered a guilty South a chance to get out of jail on parole. If the Senate goes along, by approving the Administration's version of a new voting rights law, it will be up to Southerners to show the country they have cut out the unfunny business.

**The vote came after a bitter debate on the liberals' proposal generally to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965. As the law now stands, the South might be released in 1970 on a plea of good behavior; the liberals would deny parole and extend the prison term to 1975. This is what the fight is all about.**

Fashioned as a weapon against racial discrimination, the 1965 act combined rifle and blunderbuss. It was good law and bad law wrapped in a curious package. In the pragmatic view, which is the view of Congressman William McCulloch of Ohio, it was "the most effective civil rights act in history." In the constitutional view, which is the view of Congressman Walter Flowers of Alabama, it was "one of the most discriminatory and prejudicial laws ever enacted in the halls of Congress." I will buy both those opinions.

May I speak as a Southerner to these matters? The 15th Amendment became part of the Constitution in 1870. It was short and to the point. One section prohibited denial or abridgment of the right to vote on account of race. A second section gave Congress power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

Southerners are supposed to be great constitutionalists. Any child could interpret that amendment. Yet for nearly 100 years, from 1870 to 1965, the South persistently, pervasively and hypocritically violated this part of the Constitution. We of the South were guilty as sin, and the 1965 act was a justified verdict against us.

As such, the act was a punitive act. The trouble was (and this was one of the blunderbuss features) that the statute was clumsily geared to its own obsolescence, and, second, that the act trampled vindictively upon ancient principles of our law.

**Colorado's Wayne Aspinall was one of the very few Northern liberal Democrats to favor extending the voting rights legislation nationwide.**

Key provisions of the act were triggered by the low vote cast in the South in 1964; to extend these provisions and inferences to 1975, which is part of the liberals' proposal, is absurd. And to extend the part of the law that compels the seven affected states to come to Washington, hat in hand, whenever they wish to make the slightest change in their voting laws, is a degrading assault upon the federal structure.

The liberals' position, sad to say, rests on a solid foundation of demonstrated fact and plausible surmise. The fact is that since 1965, the number of Negro registrants in the South has doubled. The 1965 act is largely, though not entirely, responsible for this. The increased black registration has led to significant gains in Negro political participation. And the surmise is that left to their own devices, the Deep South states would turn back to chicanery in order to wipe out the gains.

The surmise rests upon the ugly record. In one Southern state, it used to cost $50 to file as a candidate for sheriff; it has been proposed to raise the fee to $500. Everyone knows why. In times past, various Southern localities have blandly resorted to re-registration, to at-large elections, to redistricting, and to abolition of elective offices as devices for thwarting black aspirations. Rigged literacy tests, of course, were a favorite device.

**But the record is not wholly ugly, and it certainly is not uniformly ugly. Virginia, for example, has been made a "conquered province," in Justice Black's description, by the 1965 act; but no examiners have been required in Virginia. Over much of the South, including parts of the Deep South, an honest accommodation has been reached with new political facts of life. With a new generation has come a new and better spirit.**

The Senate, in my own view, would do well to grant the parole proposed in the Administration bill. If the South then sinned anew, it would be an overnight matter, as the margin in the House made clear, to revoke the parole and to crack down again.

(Copyright 1969, Washington *Star* Syndicate)


"I know of no publication over the past quarter-century that has been so consistently reliable, accurate, perceptive and comprehensive in its political coverage as **Human Events**. Without **Human Events**, many conservatives would have been flying on one engine—and many others would have been grounded."

**—NEIL McCAFFREY**
President, Conservative Book Club

**INFLUENCE YOUR FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES BY GIVING THEM $1 TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HARD-HITTING, INFLUENTIAL NEWSWEEKLY: *HUMAN EVENTS*. DO IT NOW.**

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read _____

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read _____

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read _____

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read _____

Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read _____

Gentlemen:
Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS for the persons named above, at just $1 each. I understand the expenses of billing are prohibited by the low rate, so I enclose my payment of $_____ 12/27/69

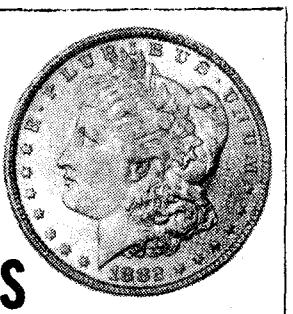
Name _____ (Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____

Mail To: Human Events • 422 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

**Please list additional subscriptions on your own stationery**



**GOLD COINS and SILVER DOLLARS**



**Increasing demand and diminishing supply make these coins a solid investment.**

45 SILVER DOLLARS all different dates and mints from 1878 to 2916, including an 1878 CC. Many uncirculated and most dates before 1900. Set housed in three albums, only.....**$129.50**

40 Brilliant Uncirculated SILVER DOLLARS, assorted dates from 1879 to 1923, mostly before 1889. Solid Investment.....**$119.00**

100 Brilliant Uncirculated Silver Dollars, dates from 1878 to 1923, 85 before 1889.....**$295.00**

**GOLD COINS all Brilliant Uncirculated**
U.S. $20.00 Liberty (before 1907).....**$ 87.50**
U.S. $20 St Gaudens (after 1907).....**$ 85.00**
Mexican 50 pesos (24.9% more gold than our U.S. $20.00). BEST BUY.....**$ 82.50**
Ten pieces for only.....**$795.00**

SIX COIN Canadian PROOF SETS of 1965
Silver Dollar, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢, 1¢
(Set contains about $2.40 in silver bullion)
One set **$2.95** Ten sets, only **$28.00**

**Complete Satisfaction Guaranteed! FREE illustrated coin catalog with each order. All orders shipped POSTPAID and fully insured.** California residents add 5% state tax. Bank References on request.

**DONALD BENGE**
**1122 W. Burbank Blvd., Burbank, Calif. 91502**
phone 849-7847 (area code 213)




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Would you ask an animal trainer to tame a Bear Market?

## Not if <u>your life's savings</u> depended on it!

An animal trainer may keep a hungry bear dancing but his talents won't save you when the "monster" rampages through Wall Street. With interest rates climbing weekly and price/earnings ratios already bloated your portfolio could be squeezed if the market turns mean. Federal commitments "to stem inflation" and a trembling Dow Jones Index are no comfort to uneasy investors.

What will you do if your investments are cleaned out? Will glamorous annual reports replace years of sacrifice? Will worthless stock build up personal savings? Will a government dole support an early retirement?

Right now, you need the RICKENBACKER REPORT.

### Survival Kit in the "Roaring 70's"

The RICKENBACKER REPORT is a survival kit in the "Roaring 70's." Each month, Mr. Rickenbacker provides cool appraisal and professional coverage of *all major financial markets*—no scratch sheet or phony stock tips—as the sure weapons for investment defense.

**Forty-five times a year,** Mr. Rickenbacker's incisive commentary and candid features written by specialists, guide you step by step, past investment problems in all fields. **Examples:**

### *Domestic*

- **Model portfolios.**
- **Gold & silver:** stocks and prices.
- **Commodities:** should you buy them? How? When?
- **Railroad issues:** are they depressed?
- **Computer issues:** one good buy & one lemon.
- **Gems:** picking a gift for your wife with an eye to the future.
- **Real estate:** where prices are rising most sharply.
- **Monetary chronology:** what really happens in the money market.

### Foreign Specialists

- **Finn Andreen:** Secretary, International Freedom Academy.
- **Dr. L. Metzemaekers:** Editor, HET FINANCIEELE DAGBLAD, Netherlands.
- **"The Gnome of Zurich":** the Swiss banker, who although long associated with Mr. Rickenbacker, must remain anonymous for discrete professional reasons.
- **M. Berkhout:** foreign correspondent, LONDON FINANCIAL TIMES.

### The Next Depression, Recession, or Boom

The RICKENBACKER REPORT watches all sectors of the financial world, whatever the "monsters," wherever the investment . . . because the next depression, recession, or boom may come from any quarter in this too small world. The RICKENBACKER REPORT does *not* tell you which way the Dow Jones Index is going next (you can't invest in the Index) . . . does *not* propose that you buy two hundred different stocks each week (no man has that kind of money) . . . does *not* recommend stocks with warnings that prices quoted may be unavailable.

The RICKENBACKER REPORT does give you sound and easy-to-apply recommendations.

The RICKENBACKER REPORT—the investor's edge in the best or worst of times.

* * * * *

To get a year's subscription to the RICKENBACKER REPORT, send $108.00 to: The RICKENBACKER REPORT, Box 1000, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. 10510.

* * * * *

"I am delighted that my old friend and colleague William Rickenbacker has turned to the production of a regular investors newsletter. I know no one who writes more crisply than he about complicated economic affairs. And, of course, his essential grip on economic activities is a part of the conservatives' faith. The combination should prove unbeatable."

— *William F. Buckley Jr.*

* * * * *

**RICKENBACKER REPORT**

**The RICKENBACKER REPORT**
**Box 1000, Briarcliff Manor, New York 10510**

Dear Mr. Rickenbacker:

Please start my subscription to the RICKENBACKER REPORT, immediately.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

____ My $108.00 check for a 1-year subscription is enclosed.

____ My $30.00 check for a 3-month trial subscription is enclosed.

H.7

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Great Post Office Scandal

By NORMAN LaROCHELLE

*(Although there are undoubtedly many hard-working, dedicated Post Office employes, mainly in the small towns across the country, the situation in the big cities, which handle a large percentage of the mail, is quite different, as the author of the following article explains.)*

The weeping and wailing and breast-beating of Post Office employes, legendary now, has reached epidemic proportions through the ambitious national efforts of several "representative" unions.

These organized labor groups would have the American public believe that all postal workers, drivers, letter-carriers and clerks are, without exception, an underpaid, overworked, highly oppressed segment of our society, deserving of compassionate tears and general public sympathy and support.

**But how many of that tearful, sympathetic, supporting (and gullible) public have ever really observed the plight of the postal worker at close range?**

This year—as in other years in other cities—I invaded the pre-Christmas battalions in the New York City Post Office. Wearing a well-used pseudonym (for my work in conservative Republicanism is well known), I applied for and received an appointment as a "substitute mail handler, temporary 60-day."

*Mr. LaRochelle, a former* Human Events *staff member, is now a New York-based free-lance writer. His articles have appeared in such publications as the* The Rotarian, Ave Maria *and the New Bedford* Standard-Times.

Almost immediately I began to observe flagrant violations of procedure, callous demonstrations of gross negligence and general employe misconduct that were not only outrageous, but shocking and incredible.

I was no sooner assigned to a mail-truck loading detail than the open trafficking in marijuana cigarettes commenced, conducted brazenly and publicly under the eyes of supervisors and section foremen. Available suppliers were discussed and compared, along with prevailing prices of their product and the potency of each batch, while hundreds of sacks of unworked mail waited on untended trucks.

Messengers were dispatched to procure the "sticks" while the other workers began, lethargically, to do the work that the government was paying them $2.83 per hour to do. The more experienced permanent workers had disappeared from that section when the Christmas workers had appeared; groups of them could be seen chatting in men's washrooms, courting the female contingent of mail clerks, playing cards in the "swing room" (food and recreation area), gorging themselves in nearby restaurants, reclining on mail sacks inside trailer trucks. Were these the overworked postal workers so pathetically propagandized?

**The author says Postmaster General Winton Blount (above) needs to improve work rules, rather than increasing the number of postal employes.**

Then the abusive mailhandling began, lackadaisically. Sacks of mail in all classifications were flung from the carts onto moving conveyor belts. Occasionally sacks would tumble off the belt onto the concrete floor, and I could hear sounds of breakage within, sounds that were ignored or openly laughed at: "Fragile stuff, ho, ho, ho!"

Men would pick the sacks off the tailgate of the trucks and hurl them deep within the interior, where somebody's appliance, coffeepot, vase or chinaware would fall with a crash. Other men, stacking the sacks in sloppy fashion, would slam the sacks again and kick them closer together.

The abuse of the mail was calculated, vicious fun for these men, and the packages marked "fragile" received the most abusive treatment of all. Any suggestion from the foreman about more careful handling was met with whoops and laughter and an outburst of profanity which silenced the superior effectively.

**Most of the people "in command" seemed afraid to exercise their auth-**

Continued on page 14

## Re: Delivery Delays

## Memo to Our Subscribers

**To: All Subscribers**

**From: Robert D. Kephart,** Publisher, **Human Events**

No day passes without my receiving scores of letters from subscribers protesting the scandalous irregularity with which the Post Office delivers their issues of **Human Events**. Some are angry. Others are infinitely more patient than I would be were I the victim of these tales of postal horror. Some readers suspect us of not publishing on a fixed schedule or, at the very least, not mailing their issues the same day each week. Other readers, sad to record, simply capitulate to despair and cancel or fail to renew their subscriptions, citing delivery problems as the reason.

Here, from my mail, is a sample of the complaints about the performance of the United States postal service:

**From Milburn, N.J.:** "I have not been receiving **Human Events** regularly now for the past two or three months. For November I have had but one issue. . . ."

**From Philadelphia, Pa.:** "November 15 issue not arrived yet, but the November 22 issue came. . . ."

**From Berkley, Calif.:** "I received the November 1 issue on October 31, but as of today [November 10] the November 8 issue has not arrived. . . ."

**From Atlanta, Ga.:** "Yesterday, November 17, I received my November 22 issue of **Human Events**. Today, November 18, I received my copy of the November 15 issue. . . ."

**From Larchmont, N.Y.:** "Only yesterday [November 18] I wrote requesting a copy of your November 15 issue which never arrived. When I returned this evening I found the November 15 issue in my letterbox. It had arrived a day after the November 22 issue. . . ."

**From Merchantville, N.J.:** "I did not receive issue of November 15. . . . I should like to ask if the various issues go out on a certain day of the week. I receive my issues any day of the week, sometimes as late as Saturday and this is now the second or third time I have not received it at all. . . ."

**From Harrisburg, Pa.:** "For the last month I have been receiving your paper Monday one week, Tuesday one week, Wednesday the next week, and today, Saturday, not at all. . . ."

**From Sun City, Calif.:** "Issue of October 18 received only today, October 24. . . ."

**From Chicago, Ill.:** "The October 11 issue of **Human Events** just arrived today [October 27]. The news is so pertinent I feel cheated to get it over two weeks late. . . ."

**From Boise, Idaho:** "Do you publish **Human Events** on any kind of a regular schedule? We go two and three weeks without receiving an issue, then we get two issues a day or two apart. . . ."

**From Mequon, Wis.:** "On Monday (September 22) I received the September 13 copy. On Tuesday (September 23) I received the September 20 copy. . . ."

The frustration these readers, and hundreds of others feel, is obviously of great concern to the editors and me. Every such complaint is read in this office and an investigation made to determine if the irregular delivery is caused by any error in the mailing label or, as is almost always the case, by the Post Office Department.

Many complaints are referred to the POD for investigation. In addition, I have met on countless occasions with postal officials to attempt to improve delivery. But the Post Office today is like a faulty dike which, no sooner than a leak at one point is patched, springs another leak elsewhere. The collective ravages of Civil Service, labor unions and patronage have worked their wonders, and it is rare indeed that we are able to find in the postal bureaucracy anybody who cares about the condition of the postal service in general, or about our problems in particular.

In 1967, when the postal service had already long since shown signs of coming apart at the seams, a pie-in-the-sky plan to speed up delivery was introduced and imposed on second-class mailers. This was the much-vaunted ZIP Code scheme. Far from improving the situation, however, our delivery complaints today are roughly double what they were when the ZIP Code system was introduced.

Under the ZIP program, the country was broken down into ZIP code areas. Second-class mailers, such as **Human Events** and most other magazines, were required, at very heavy expense, to add each subscriber's ZIP Code to their records, so it would appear on the mailing label. A bewildering series of bundling and sacking regulations were also imposed at the same time.

For example, we are required not only to show the ZIP Code on the address label, but, where more than five copies are destined to the same ZIP delivery unit, to bundle them together with a paper wrapper, printed to read "NEWSPAPERS—POSTMASTER, OPEN AND DISTRIBUTE COPIES." (One of the most common causes of delivery failure is that instead of being broken apart the separately bundled issues are left intact and delivered by some alert mailman to whoever's copy happened to fall on top of the bundle. Thus anywhere from five to several dozen subscribers either do not to receive their copies at all, or receive them days late.)

In addition, we are required to sack our bundled issues so that all copies destined to the same delivery unit (or sectional center, or state, or multi-state region, depending on the volume of copies to each) are sorted and grouped together in the same sack. These sacks must then be labeled to indicate their intermediate and final destinations. We then deliver the sacks to the railroad station on behalf of the Post Office, on a schedule of their design, supposedly, in order to coordinate with train departures. **Human Events** has been so delivered every Saturday morning, without exception, for many years. But even if our copies once get aboard the proper train, it is not unheard of for the Post Office to "lose" an entire railroad car full of mail! This in fact did happen here recently, delaying for over a week the dispatch of hundreds of thousands of pieces of outbound mail. The cautious postal official from whom this information was elicited was quick to add that, if publicized, it would be denied.

The mass circulation news magazines also share the problems of a deteriorating postal service. But many of them are able to surmount postal inefficiency in ways that we are not. Most of the mass circulation weeklies are printed regionally, in two, three or four plants throughout the country. This, of course, greatly facilitates the rapid distribution to every section of the country and minimizes the chance of mishandling en route. Other mass magazines which are printed in a single location, are actually delivered by chartered airplanes, paid for by these publications, to post offices in various parts of the country for remailing.

This explains why some periodicals published in Washington each week at the same time as **Human Events** can be delivered on a more consistent schedule. Given the marginal economics of our operations, these are alternatives simply not available to us at this time. Nor should we be compelled even to consider them, since **Human Events**, by virtue of being mailed in the "Second Class—Newspaper" category, is supposed to receive the same handling as first-class mail.

It is our great, perhaps final, hope that Postmaster General Blount's tough, no-nonsense approach to the problems of his department and the Postal Corporation concept of which he is the principal champion will help surmount the awesome mail delivery problems. The Postal Corporation is no panacea—and in a real sense is designed to treat the symptom, not the disease.

Not until the U.S. Post Office is stripped of its monoply for handling certain classes of mail and private entrepreneurs, such as the remarkable Independent Postal Service of America, are free to operate in competition with the U.S. postal service, can the American consumer expect substantial improvement in mail delivery. But there is just a chance—and probably not too good a one at that—that even with all its flaws the Postal Corporation might effectively defer catastrophe for the immediate future.

In the meantime, we want each of our readers to know that we are doing everything in our power to get **Human Events** delivered on a schedule that will satisfy those who want their news before it becomes history. Those who have persistent delivery problems should write to us, being certain to include as much specific information as possible on the dates of the issues involved and the dates received.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Senate Spawns Irresponsible Tax Bill

## *Fiscal soundness lies in controlling profligate spending*

By HENRY HAZLITT

The tax bill that emerged from the Senate was such a hodgepodge that even most of the senators who voted for it did not defend it. Its opponents rightly called it a Christmas-tree bill, a Rube Goldberg toy, and a political hoax. Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware, ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, pronounced it "the most irresponsible legislation passed in my 22 years in the Senate."

It is estimated that the boost in the personal exemption in the next two years from the present $600 to $800 would cost in revenue loss an extra $2.2 billion in 1970 and $3.7 billion in 1971. The boost in Social Security benefits by 15 per cent, plus the boost in minimum payments, would cost $5.7 billion in 1970 and $6.4 billion in 1971.

**Such a bill would be flagrantly inflationary. An increase in Social Security benefits, of course, has no business in a tax bill whatever.**

President Nixon has flatly declared that he will veto any final bill that contains both the exemption boost and the Social Security boost. But even if both are stricken out in conference, it is hard to see how any bill could emerge that the President would be justified in signing. For both bills make slashes in lower and middle-income taxes that the country cannot at this time afford, and then partially offset these by soak-the-rich taxes and soak-business taxes designed to satisfy short-sighted envy and malice but certain to hurt the national economy and therefore the very low and middle-income earners that the bill ostensibly favors.

Part of this result, unfortunately, is the President's own fault. For it is he who called, against the public advice of some of his own chosen economic advisers, for the repeal of the 7 per cent investment credit.

This repeal was asked for under the completely fallacious notion that large investment by corporations in new plant and equipment is "inflationary," and should therefore be discouraged. Heavy investment by corporations is not a cause of inflation. The only direct cause of inflation is an increase in the stock of money and credit.

It is true that unusually large corporate investment may be, in part, a consequence of inflation. Corporations have more dollar earnings to invest; the prospects of high dollar earnings on those investments seem brighter if more inflation is expected; and finally, corporations figure that new plant and equipment will cost them less this year than next.

But discouraging new investment merely slows down economic growth and makes American corporations less able to compete effectively abroad. The earnings that are not reinvested are paid out in dividends and go into increased spending on consumption.

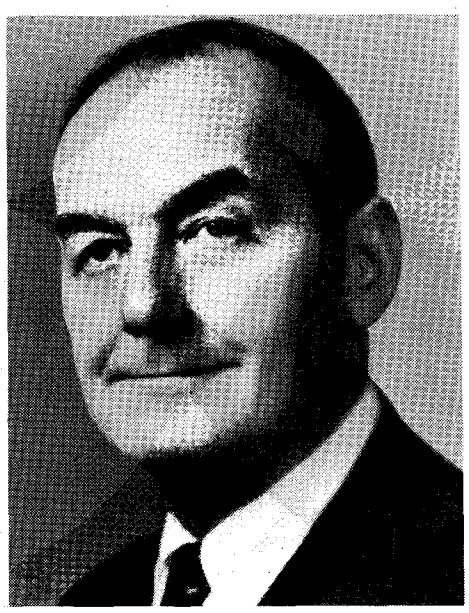
This is recognized by every competent economist. As Raymond J. Saulnier, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Eisenhower Administration, has testified: "Permanent repeal [of the investment tax credit] would have to be regarded as a blow at the ordinary, everyday business of improving the nation's productive plant."

To the extent that there is anything in the "inflation" argument, it is precisely the other way round. As Leon Kilbert put it in an article in the *Wall Street Journal* on November 21, the proposed elimination of the 7 per cent investment tax credit "presents an immediate contradiction in that revenues gained by eliminating the credit will go into social programs. Such a transfer is highly inflationary, since reduced investment incentive effectively reduces supply, while giving consumers more money lifts effective demand. . . . One of the more direct ways of containing inflation in the long run is to raise productivity. . . . High productivity is the mechanism for raising efficiency, reducing unit labor costs, and thus, holding the price line."

Mr. Kilbert's article went on to point out how Japan, by giving liberal incentives for plant and machinery modernization, has become the fastest growing industrial nation, recently outstripping the United States in the modernization race. Japan spends 39 per cent of its annual income on new plant and equipment, while the United States spends 9 per cent.

**The repeal of the tax credit simply means the imposition of $3 billion more in the annual tax burden on our already overtaxed corporations. To overtax business is to discourage employment and to slow down the growth of real wages. In the long run this must hurt, and not help, the poor.**

But the repeal of the investment tax credit is only one of the provisions in the House and Senate bills that would discourage and reduce investment. In testifying before the Senate Finance Committee on September 4, Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy expressed concern about the bias in the House tax bill against investment and in favor of consumption. He made several recommendations which would have partially redressed this imbalance. They included a modest reduction in the corporation income tax rate and less punitive provisions relating to capital gains than provided in the House bill.



Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.) was so incensed over the "tax reform" bill that he refused to go to the House-Senate conference.

The net effect of the House bill when fully effective would, according to the Treasury's estimates, be a $7.3-billion tax reduction for individuals and a $4.9-billion increase for corporations. The changes proposed by the Administration would have reduced the tax increase for corporations to $3.5 billion and would have reduced the net tax reduction for individuals to $4.8 billion. This, obviously, would still have left a heavy anti-investment bias in the House bill.

In fact, where the Treasury figured an imbalance against investment and in favor of consumption of $12.2 billion (resulting from the net tax cut of $7.3 billion for individuals and the net increase of $4.9 billion for corporations) the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, in an analysis published on October 23, found the total imbalance to be $16 billion. The Council figure consisted of $6.7 billion in provisions affecting corporations and individuals in a manner harmful to investment and $9.3 billion in those favoring consumption.

What the total imbalance against investment is in the Senate bill has not been calculated as of this writing. But as the Senate bill favors consumption even more than the House bill, whatever bill emerges from the conference must continue to have an ominous bias against investment and in favor of consumption.

**In brief, the probability is very high that whatever measure emerges from the House-Senate conference, though it may contain one or two minor reforms, will be on net balance demogogic and shortshighted.**

On the surface, and immediately, it will give "relief" to low and middle-income taxpayers, while soaking the wicked corporations and individual capital gains. But in the long run it will add further fuel to inflation while discouraging investment, productivity, and economic growth. This can only hurt the masses that the bill is supposed to benefit.

But one thing should be clear: The sin of Congress does not lie in wanting to reduce personal income taxes, but in doing so at the same time that it is increasing appropriations. Fiscal responsibility does not consist primarily in maintaining taxes, but in refraining from profligate spending. Of this there is still not the slightest sign.

# How U.S. Depends on Soviet Imports

By WILLARD EDWARDS

It will come as a shock to most Americans to learn that the United States has permitted itself to become increasingly dependent upon Russia for imports of critical war materials.

The misgivings accompanying this disclosure will be intensified by the discovery that Russia planned it that way, taking advantage of the "bridge-building" policy which became popular in the mid-'60s under the Johnson Administration.

**All the evidence suggests that the United States has fallen into a trap prepared by Russian strategists and given the label of the "weak-link principle" in an analysis by Maj. Gen. A. N. Lagovskiy of the Red army, a leading Soviet specialist in economic warfare.**

A translation of Lagovskiy's text for study in the Soviet armed forces has been made the basis for a perceptive study by A.C. Sutton of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University. It appeared in the December issue of *Ordnance*, a journal devoted to industrial preparedness for national defense.

Discussing foreign trade as a weak link in the economy during a war, Gen. Lagovskiy noted the great dependence of modern warfare on certain war materials—such as chrome and platinum—and the lack of major deposits of such materials in the United States and other capitalist countries.

He advocated the encouragement of a potential adversary, such as the United States, to accept imports of such "weak link" strategic minerals from the Soviet Union.

A United States military jet airplane, he emphasized, cannot be produced in the United States by utilizing only domestic raw materials. He gave these startling figures: The United States must import 92 per cent of the chrome, 97 per cent of the nickel, 76 per cent of the raw aluminum, and 88 per cent of the cobalt needed for such an aircraft.

Russia's success in exploiting this strategy must have amazed its sponsors. In a recent typical six-month period, 84 per cent of United States imports from Russia have been in materials related to the "weak link" strategy—not only chrome ore but industrial diamonds, platinum, palladium, rhodium, nickel and titanium.

How and why did the United States get itself into this fix?

**First, it voluntarily cut itself off from supplies of chrome ore from Rhodesia by joining in United Nations sanctions against that small nation. This political decision gave Russia, the only other major source of the ore, a virtual monopoly.**

Second, it began to rely on Russia for other critical metals under the "bridge-building" programs of the Johnson Administration. The idea was that Russia would respond to trade benefits by reducing supplies to North Viet Nam and the Middle East conflict.

Russia happily accepted the profits of trade, but the "reciprocity" expected never materialized. It even stepped up its logistic supply of world revolution.

The psychological effect on Soviet planners contains a degree of danger, Sutton noted. From their viewpoint, the situation means United States weakness and as such can be considered a sufficient invitation to initiate aggression.

It makes little sense, he concluded, to spend vast sums on a defense against Soviet missiles without, at the same time, taking steps, at little cost, to remove the nation from the "potentially dangerous corner" into which it has maneuvered itself.

(1969, Chicago *Tribune*-N.Y.*News* Syndicate)

□□□

**EMPTY STOCKINGS**—"Fidel Castro has postponed Christmas until July. He broke the bad news in a radio broadcast announcing that the customary Yule holidays will be spent harvesting sugar cane. Perhaps this will finally convince some doubters, if any remain, that under communism there ain't no Santa Claus."—From the Dallas *Morning News*

□□□

**AGGRESSION**—"It is understandable that the U.S. State Department has not rushed to the conference table with apologies in answer to Soviet charges that this country is guilty of aggression in Laos. Latest estimate is that North Viet Nam has 45,000 troops concentrated inside Laos' borders."—From the Birmingham *News*

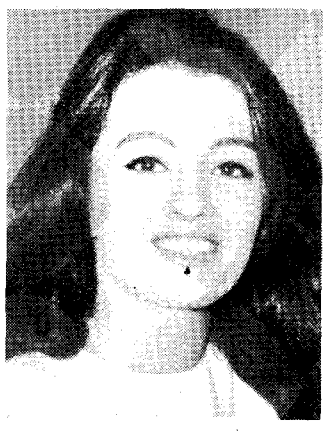


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# A Decade of Politics

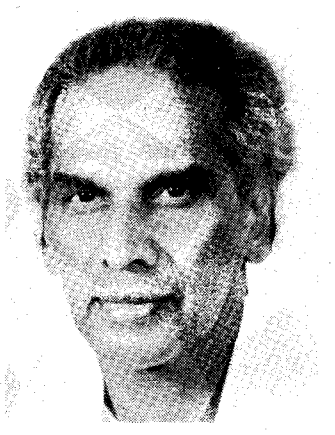
## *How many of these personalities from the '60s can you identify?*

*Answers on page 15*



A

B



C

D

E

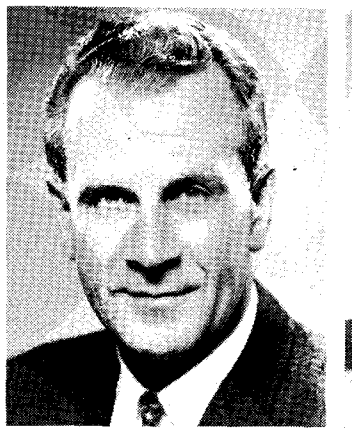
F

G

H

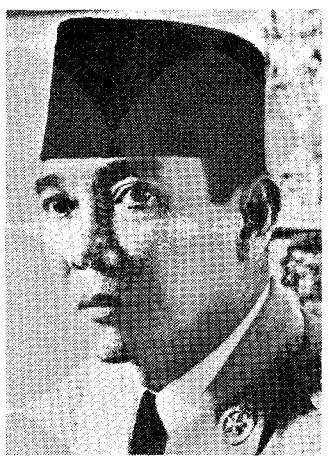
I

J

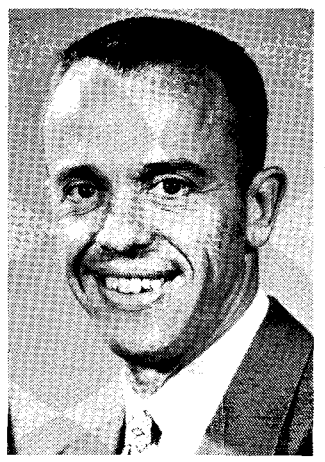


K

L



M

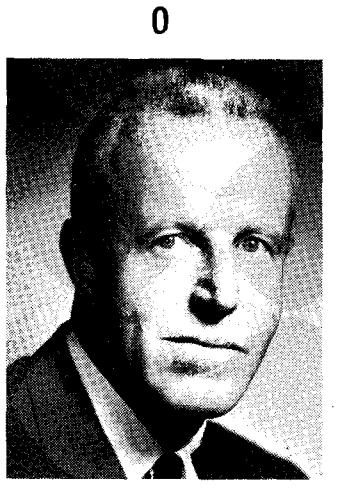


N

O

P

Q



R

S

T

U

## 20 Questions to Test Your Memory

*Answers on Page 15*

1. A famous Republican's offspring whom Ted Kennedy defeated for the Senate in 1962: _____ .
2. An asset to Barry Goldwater's presidential campaign was his wife, _____ .
3. John F. Kennedy won the balloting for Democratic presidential nominee in 1960. _____ was the runner-up.
4. Barry Goldwater won the balloting for Republican presidential nominee in 1964. _____ was runner up.
5. The 1964 Republican vice presidential candidate, _____ was _____ and also a congressman from _____ .
6. Bobby Baker's position before-the-fall was _____ .
7. A second man slain in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, was _____ .
8. In nominating Barry Goldwater for the presidency in 1964, _____ referred to Goldwater as the "_____ 's grandson."
9. John F. Kennedy's first appointment to the Supreme Court was _____ .
10. One U.S. senator switched parties in the '60s _____ , and one who had done it earlier was defeated _____ .
11. When Alabama Gov. George Wallace stood "in the schoolhouse door" in Montgomery in 1963, he stepped aside when asked to by _____ .
12. A leading adviser on Viet Nam policy in the Johnson Administration, named after a famous poet, was _____ .
13. A long-time congressman who lost the House Republican leadership post in 1965 was _____ .
14. The only man to hold a top position in the Kennedy campaign of 1960, the Johnson '64 campaign and the Humphrey '68 campaign was _____ . He also held the Cabinet position of _____ .
15. Only three Cabinet members served throughout the entire Kennedy-Johnson Administratons. They were _____ , _____ , _____ .
16. Which state produced the most announced major party presidential candidates during the '60s? _____ .
17. The Republican Robert Kennedy defeated for the Senate from New York in 1964 was _____ .
18. The two Republicans in President John F. Kennedy's original Cabinet were _____ and _____ .
19. During one week in 1964 a leading nation, _____ , demonstrated a major weapon, _____ ; the leader, _____ , of another nation, _____ , was deposed; the government in a third country, _____ , changed hands from the _____ to the _____ ; and a former U.S. President, _____ died.
20. What famous conservative delivered the keynote address to the 1960 Republican National Convention? _____ .



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Effects of a GE Boycott

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, is locked in deadly combat with Walter Reuther, the United Auto Workers boss. Mr. Meany is hanging on to the leadership of the American labor movement. Mr. Reuther is trying to dislodge him. Unaware of what this struggle might mean to him, the average union member looks on complacently. But when the labor titans gnash their teeth and leap, it is the union member who feels their sharp edges biting into his flesh.

Exhibit A, to document this charge, is the boycott of General Electric products which Mr. Meany ordered. All union members, their friends, and their sympathizers, are supposed to stop buying GE toasters, radios, television sets—you name it. The federal government is to fall into line by canceling contracts with GE for components of our Apollo moon-shot series, and defense items. And GE is expected to say "uncle" and capitulate to union demands which will accelerate the rise of prices and leave the consumer deeply out of pocket.

**But who will be the first to suffer—GE? The consumer? The Pentagon? The answer, of course, is that the rank-and-file unionist will be the most permanently damaged. Exhibit B tells the story.**

To cite one instance. There are 2,500 people working for the General Electric plant in Utica, N.Y. That plant is the last of many in the United States manufacturing radios. Except for GE's production, all radios sold in this country are made in Japan and Germany. True, some of them have American brand names on them—but the works are turned out in other countries.

The General Electric Co. has kept the Utica plant at work at the express request of the federal government. It is a marginal operation, but GE recognizes that if it is shut down, the United States armed forces will be at the mercy of two foreign countries. The radio equipment needed by tanks, planes and mechanized units will be somewhere overseas should a war break out.

But a successful boycott will shut down the GE Utica plant. And 2,500 American workers will be permanently out of work. They will have Mr. Meany's grandstand play, called to prove that he is tougher than Walter Reuther, to thank for their unemployment. For once that plant is shut down, there is little chance that it will ever be reopened. After all, GE is not in business for fun—just as the workers in Utica do not punch the time clock daily just because they have nothing better to do.

Utica is only part of the story. Other marginal GE operations will also be shut down if Mr. Meany's boycott succeeds. And what they produce will subsequently come from an overseas company, hot after the Yankee dollar. The average consumer may shrug his shoulders and say, "So what?" A foreign product will do just as well—and if he has to pay a few cents more for it, it can be no worse than the inflation that has hit American-made goods.

In the broader sense, however, both the consumer and the union member will suffer. The strike against GE has little to do with legitimate wage-and-hour demands of those who work for the company. It very definitely has something to do with the coming year's negotiations in the automotive, trucking, rubber, meat-packing and construction industries. Labor leaders in these economic areas will key their demands to what the unions at GE are able to extract. What they are able to demand and get will not only add to the inflationary pressures on the economy. It will also tend to price American goods out of the market—both at home and abroad.

**Already we have seen American steel at a competitive disadvantage. Foreign cars have cut a large hunk off those that come off the assembly lines in Detroit. Another wage-price push will further damage us. And the man most immediately affected will be the auto worker, the American producer.**

This does not seem to worry the labor hierarchy. There were no tears shed by the typographical unions—or by the Newspaper Guild in New York—when they put three papers out of business not too many years ago. The newspaperman still working in New York get higher pay—and the unions collect bigger dues from them—but those who lost their jobs get no joy from it.

Perhaps that's the price we have to pay for the games the labor bosses play. Obviously the working stiffs enjoy it, otherwise they would be heard from—as George Meany will undoubtedly hear from Utica.

(Copyright 1969, King Features Synd.)

□□□

**AGNEW AND THE PRESS**—Writing to *Time* magazine, Mary C. Hamilton of Strykersville, N.Y., commented: "Wasn't it Adlai Stevenson who said: 'Flattery is fine but don't inhale'? Inhale? Gentlemen of the press, you have hyperventilated."


# IDEAS

AMERICA'S FIRST AND ONLY CONSERVATIVE JEWISH PUBLICATION

*A lively, articulate Quarterly containing such articles as—*

- **BLACK POWER AND THE JEWS**
- **JEWISH LAW AND THE ABORTION CONTROVERSY**
- **RHODESIA: A CALM APPRAISAL**
- **THE JEWS AND GENERAL FRANCO**
- **WORK AND SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE JEWISH TRADITION**
- **DANGER ON THE LEFT**
- **CRISIS ON CAMPUS: A SYMPOSIUM**
- **AN UNPUBLISHED ESSAY BY FRANK CHODOROV (WITH MEMORIAL TRIBUTES BY MORRIE RYSKIND AND M. STANTON EVANS)**

**Send for CURRENT 112 PAGE ISSUE OR Subscribe to this Unique periodical.**

SPECIAL OFFER: One half off regular subscription price for those answering this AD. Only $3.00 for year's Subscription!

Please send me the latest issue of **IDEAS**. I enclose $1.50 [ ]

Please send me a year's subscription to **IDEAS**. I enclose $3.00 [ ]

Name .....

Address .....



## *Corroborating Mr. Agnew*

# CURTAINS OVER VIETNAM

*Strategic Appraisal of Suppressed Aspects of U.S. Security Stake in Vietnam*

**by Charles A. Weil**

**FIRST, ONLY BOOK DEFENDING U.S. IN VIETNAM**

**exclusively from national security aspect, whose theme, heretofore suppressed, is necessity of independent coastal nations in Asia as well as Europe**

**ACCUSES MEDIA INCLUDING BOOK PUBLISHERS OVERLOOKED BY MR. AGNEW**

**for U.S. left wing's paper curtain to impose iron or bamboo curtains on peninsula geostrategically vital to U.S. security**

***"Merits the thoughtful attention of any American who wants to know why Americans are now fighting in Southeast Asia, and why we cannot, in the interests of our own security, afford to allow that war to end in defeat however covered over by plausible verbiage."***

*GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT*

**A MUST FOR DOVE AND HAWK ALIKE**

**To dove, a challenge; for Hawk, conclusive squelch of dove drivel**

**BLACKLISTED**

by the academic-media-complex which won't even list or review it, or program it on TV because irrefutably tearing away their impenetrable copperhead curtain

$6.00
Exposition Press, Inc.
Jericho, N.Y. 11753

Doubleday
or
Your local bookstore



**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING in HUMAN EVENTS is good business. See Classified ad section on page 14 for rates and information.**



DEFEND YOURSELF!

**INSTANTLY STOPS ATTACKER**

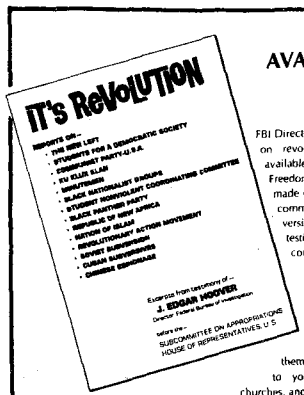
Assailants run screaming when sprayed in face with BODYGUARD. When you're in danger, simply press tip. Spray causes temporary blindness, coughing and sneezing and leaves red stain for identification. Effective up to 15 feet. Fires up to 25 times without reloading. Contains same ingredient used by U.S. mailmen to render vicious dogs helpless instantly. Easily concealed in hand—legal to carry—no license required. 100% as effective as tear gas. Used by cabbies, watchmen, waitresses, policemen, stores, nurses, nightworkers, gas stations, etc. Carry in purse or pocket. BODYGUARD only $2 postpaid (3 for $5 or 7 for $10 postpaid). For fast Airmail delivery add 25¢ for each BODYGUARD. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT.** A-109
2427 CUSSETA ROAD COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903

**JOHN HANCOCK CO., DEPT.** A-109
2427 CUSSETA ROAD, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31903
Enclosed is $_____ (check, cash or m.o.)
Rush me _____ BODYGUARD Self-Defenders.
NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

**Use coupon or your own stationery to order.**






**AVAILABLE NOW!**

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's testimony on revolution in America is now available thru Young Americans for Freedom. This revealing testimony—made in April before a congressional committee—accurately details subversive activities in America. The testimony is a MUST for every concerned American!

**ORDER YOUR COPIES TODAY!** Read them. Distribute them. Give them to your friends, clubs, libraries, churches, and representatives.

*Limited Quantity Available—Order* **Now!!!**

**IT'S REVOLUTION**

Send Check or Money Order (no cash please) to Orders Department, YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Please rush me _____ copies of IT'S REVOLUTION at $1.00 each to read and distribute in my community.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

HE




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## *Palestine Liberation Organization*

# Arab Guerrillas Emerging as Political Force

By PAUL SCOTT

Arab guerrilla forces are emerging as a powerful new political force in the Middle East under the banner of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The PLO is now a member of the Arab league and its representative will be welcomed as a full member of the Arab Summit Conference when it meets December 20, at Rabat, Morocco.

Starting as a group of guerrilla bands operating on a sporadic basis before the June 1967 war, the PLO in recent months has developed into a sizable military and political force running into the tens of thousands.

Reports from American diplomats in the Middle East warn that the PLO is so well established in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon that the commandos are looked on as a "second tier of power" in each country.

**To assure their own existence, the governments of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon must now cooperate with the guerrillas and give their leaders a voice in all policy decisions toward Israel.**

The PLO's growing influence was indicated recently by Soviet Premier Kosygin's public endorsement of their operations and objectives.

In a major foreign policy speech on his country's Middle East objectives, Kosygin stated that "The Soviet Union considers the struggle of the Palestine guerrilla organizations as a national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle and supports it."

A pronouncement such as Kosygin's endorsing a national liberation movement is usually followed with direct Soviet military and economic aid. Until now, the Russions have used the governments of Egypt and Syria to channel arms to the guerrillas.

In Lebanon, where serious clashes flared in October between guerrillas and the Lebanese army, the PLO is now being permitted to recruit and train guerrillas in U.N. refugee camps, once completely isolated and out of bounds to them.

The PLO and Al Fatah, the largest single commando group, also have been permitted to open offices in Amman, Beirut and Cairo. These offices are now being used to arrange for shipments of arms from Eastern European nations, Russia and Communist China.

These guerrilla headquarters are also being used by the PLO and Al Fatah to arrange for training of their commandos in North Viet Nam, Cuba and the Soviet Union.

One of the first groups of PLO guerrillas that returned from Hanoi last month was assigned as instructors at a camp at Al Baza outside Amman. Their mission is to organize a guerrilla organization of Jordanian youths, ranging in age from eight to 16.

An American military attache, who was able to get inside the camp, reported that the youths were being trained to use all types of modern arms, and tactics similar to those being used by the North Vietnamese against the United States. He also reported that young girls are to be organized into guerrilla groups called "flowers."

**Most disturbing to the Nixon Administration is the American officer's report that the government of Jordan, which is financially supported by the U.S., is financing the training and military instruction of these youths.**

Jordan's decision to begin working with the guerrillas, according to the officer's report, was triggered by the battle of Karameh on March 21, 1968.

**Palestinian Liberation Army commandos take aim at Israeli jets over the Jordan valley in a skirmish last fall. The onetime image of Palestinian refugees as a demoralized and ineffective force is being changed by the militant activities of the PLO and other groups.**

In that battle, the PLO commandos spontaneously cooperated with the Jordan army to drive back an Israeli raiding force of close to a division.

This joint action turned sentiment in Arab countries in favor of the guerrillas, whose prestige has since grown into a major factor of political power. It also led to the formation of "military liaison groups" between the Arab governments and the guerrillas.

With training spreading and improving and commando prestige on the rise, the PLO leaders now say privately that they will accept nothing short of their return to Palestine.

The PLO representative at the coming Arab summit meeting will see endorsement of this policy—one which Israel will never accept.

The develoment can only darken the prospects for peace in the Middle East this Christmas and the months to come.

★ ★ ★

American military intelligence reports state that Egypt, Libya and Sudan have agreed to build a bomber base in Sudan out of range of Israeli strike aircraft.

Under an agreement now being negotiated by Egyptian officials in Moscow, the Russians will furnish the technicians to construct the joint air force installation.

In exchange for its help, the Soviets will be permitted to station bombers on the new base as they now do in Egypt. The Sudan base will give the Russians a center of air power over the Horn of Africa.

Israel is privately hardening its attitude against the Arabs. This is translated into diplomatic terms by an Israeli effort to persuade the U.S. to join in a military alliance with Israel, Iran, Turkey and Ethiopia to "contain" what it terms radical Arabism. Israeli leaders have raised this proposal repeatedly with the American visitors they consider influential enough to affect policy in Washington. So far, the Nixon Administraition has shown extreme reluctance to even discuss the Israeli idea of the new alliance. Turkey has flatly refused.

Israel and Iran are already cooperating quietly but closely in petroleum and other fields. Oil experts say Iran has invested heavily in Israel's new pipeline from Eilat to Ashkelon on the Mediterranean.

More than 200 Israeli officers now are reported directing "counter-insurgency" training of the Ethiopian army. Their target is the independence-seeking Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) in Ethiopia's province of Eritrea, once administered by the U.N. The ELF recently announced it had held "two political-military conferences," one in "Liberated Eritrean territory," and another at an unnamed Palestinian commando base. Syria, Iran and the Palestine Liberation Organization are assisting the Eritreans with arms and training.

# TV Special on China: An Example of Slanting

From the Arizona *Republic*

Vice President Spiro Agnew's recent realistic criticism of network television has undoubtedly caused some soul-searching within the network hierarchy . . .even though network officials have not confessed to a single one of the imbalances cited by Mr. Agnew, and even though they have not promised to try to balance the ideological content of their news programs in the future.

But if they are soul-searching, viewers who saw the recent November 18 CBS-TV News Special, "Triangle of Conflict . . .China, Russia and the U.S.," would be greatly disappointed in the unrelieved liberal slant presented in that show.

**The slant was so pronounced that Dr. Walter H. Judd, former medical missionary in China and long-time congressman widely respected for his intelligence and integrity, recently wired CBS President Frank Stanton requesting equal time over the network to present another viewpoint. But we don't imagine Dr. Judd will hold his breath until the request is granted.**

Judd, who heads the Committee of One Million (Against the Admission of Communist China to the U.N.), to which more than 300 U.S. congressmen belong, charged that CBS "did not include a single one of the many acknowledged China experts in this country who disagree with the conclusion attributed to anonymous 'Washington officials' that 'U.S. policy toward China was clearly out of date. . .that fundamental change was needed.'"

In a subsequent statement Dr. Judd listed numerous assertions by narrator Marvin Kalb which are at best debatable (and therefore deserve alternate interpretations) and at worst misleading. For example:

Kalb said "Mao won China without Stalin's help." But as Dr. Judd pointed out, Stalin provided Mao with vast quantities of arms and material during the 1940s, far more than the U.S. ever gave its ally, the Republic of China.

Kalb said, "India—so far as China is concerned—is locked in an unwritten military alliance with the U.S." But Judd pointed out that India does not have either an unwritten or written "military alliance with the U.S." On the contrary, Russia is the major source of military equipment to India.

Kalb said that in September, "much to the relief. . .and the astonishment. . . of the experts and the President, Russia and China abruptly backed away from the collision that had frightened the world." But Judd said if CBS researchers had done their homework, they would have found many experts who were not "astonished" that Red China and Russia did not go to war.

**It is true, as Kalb said, that CBS "spoke with some leading students of Sino-Soviet affairs." Judd agrees. But he said that they all *represent essentially one school of* thought—that supporting the conclusions drawn in the documentary.**

He wants to know why such internationally recognized experts on Sino-Soviet affairs as Dr. David Rowe (Yale), Dr. Franz Michael (George Washington University), Dr. Frank Trager (NYU) and Dr. Richard Walker (University of South Carolina) were not contacted.

**Asian expert Walter Judd has pointed out many inaccuracies in CBS' coverage of Red China.**

Finally, there was Kalb's remark about the unnamed "Washington officials" believing U.S. China policy to be "clearly out of date." Judd asks who they were —"or was Mr. Kalb ascribing to these anonymous officials his own position on Red China?" (The record, as Dr. Judd notes, is quite clear that Red China's "isolation" is self-imposed.)

This is part of the imbalance Vice President Agnew was talking about—"documentaries" which amount to one-sided presentations of important public issues. And it is time they were ended. If issues are important enough to qualify for special network examination, they are important enough that the public should be presented with more than one side.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Resor's Curious Stand on My Lai Probe

By PAUL SCOTT

Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor is taking a curious backstage stand in the investigation of the alleged massacre of civilians by U.S. soldiers at the South Vietnamese village of My Lai.

**While President Nixon has come out publicly against setting up a civilian commission to probe the My Lai incident, Secretary Resor is privately backing a proposal by Sen. John C. Stennis (D.-Miss.) that an independent fact-finding panel be set up to take over the inquiry.**

Resor's surprise position was made known to the Senate Armed Services Committee by Sen. Stennis, chairman, who is pressing the President to name a panel composed of persons "outside the government" to survey the March 1968 killings.

In briefing members of his committee, Stennis reported that he had discussed his proposal with Resor and received his endorsement before making his announcement over the weekend.

A holdover from the Johnson Administration, Resor was serving as secretary of the Army at the time the alleged massacre took place. He has testified that "the first suggestion that something extraordinary had taken place at My Lai reached the Department of Army in early April 1969," a full year after the alleged massacre took place.

In endorsing Stennis' proposal for an independent fact-finding panel, Resor promised that all information gathered by Army investigations now under way would be turned over to the group.

Resor pointed out that an Army panel headed by Lt. Gen. William Peers was now probing "the adequacy of both the original investigation and its subsequent review" of the My Lai incident.

After Stennis revealed Resor's position, several GOP members of the committee contacted the White House to determine if the proposal for setting up a civilian commission had the President's backing.

The legislators were frankly told that the President opposed letting any group outside of government make the investigation. Instead, the President wanted the inquiry left in the hands of the Army.

One White House aide stressed that while the President believed that the Stennis proposal was made in good faith, he was concerned that it would play into the hands of the opponents of his Viet Nam policy.

It was pointed out to the lawmakers that former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, and other former officials of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations who opposed the war, were advocating a civilian commission be set up to probe the American conduct of the war in Viet Nam as well as the My Lai incident.

**"The Goldberg group wants to put the U.S. on trial," stated the White House aide, "and the President isn't going to be a party to such a move. This is exactly what the Communists would like to use the My Lai incident for."**

The GOP senators were informed that the President's opposition to a civilian commission would be called to the attention of Secretary Resor with a notice that he support the President's position.

Secretary Resor had earlier disturbed several members of the Senate Armed Services Committee by his position in the Green Beret case in which a South Vietnamese civilian was killed after it was learned he was a Communist agent.

In that case, Resor had ordered that members of the Green Berets allegedly involved in the slaying be tried by court martial despite the fact that the evidence showed the South Vietnamese passed information to the North Vietnamese causing the death of several American agents.

Only the strong intervention at the White House level by members of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees and top CIA officials blocked the trials of the Green Berets.

According to information gathered by the Central Intelligence Agency, Communist organizations throughout the world have been given instructions from Moscow to go all-out in their efforts to use the My Lai incident to try to discredit the U.S. military and the American war effort in defending South Viet Nam.

For instance, U.S. military deserters in Sweden are being organized to hold press conferences to report that they witnessed atrocities and torture in South Viet Nam.

As reported in this column in November, the U.S. military has been singled out as the central target of the pro-Hanoi leaders of the anti-war movement.

Their new strategy is to create disruptions in the military services in order to create new discipline problems and build opposition to the Viet Nam war within the military.

These are some of the facts of life which prompted President Nixon in his recent TV press conference to urge the American people not to permit the Army's war record in Viet Nam "to be smeared and slurred because of the My Lai incident."

With the North Vietnamese again increasing their infiltration of troops into South Viet Nam, the Nixon Administration has begun stamping as "top secret" U.S. military estimates of North Vietnamese troops in South Viet Nam. A report on the number of North Vietnamese submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently by Defense Secretary Laird was stamped "secret." In contrast, the number of American troops in South Viet Nam is released weekly by the Defense Department.


## IS U.S. MONEY SAFE?

### Myers' Finance Review says:

(1) U.S. money is really nothing more than circulating debt.

(2) Failure to find new bond buyers to take on this debt would cause monetary collapse.

**STATEMENTS from MFR:**

March 3, 1967 – The monetary systems of the world are directly over a time bomb—which is at this moment ticking in Washington.

May 5, 1967 – The silver price will go free within one to 60 days. (U.S. Treasury capitulated May 18.)

December 8, 1967 – The U.S. will embargo gold or devalue within 100 days. (March 17, 1968—The gold pool broke up. A partial embargo became effective—EXACTLY 100 DAYS.)

Will interest rates drop or will they continue to rise? Will the stock market stabilize or will it crash several hundred points? Are bonds a buy or a sell? Is gold on the way out or on the way in? Can you protect yourself against a monetary collapse? What should you do?

MFR answers over the last year are looking pretty good right now. The small payment for a trial subscription may prove to be your best investment in a long while.

### SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Myers' Finance Review,
903 Lancaster Building,
Calgary 2, Alberta, Canada.

4 issues - $15.00 ☐
12 issues - $40.00 ☐

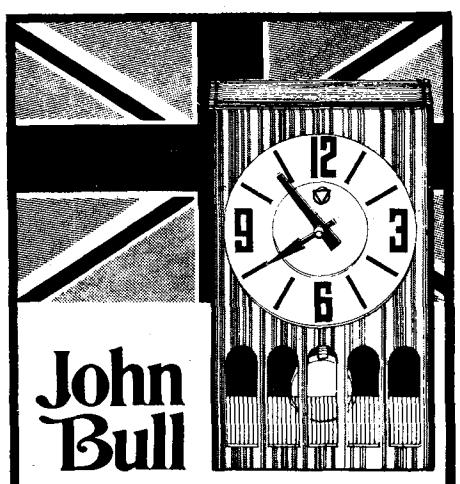
(Plus a free copy of C. V. Myers' bookette "SILVER".)
I enclose cheque _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____ ZIP _____





**John Bull**

Close your eyes (add a dash of imagination) and you'll find yourself transported back to Merry Olde England, because every hour on the hour JOHN BULL gives out with a glorious rendition of the Westminster Chimes. This attractive wall clock measures 14½x10 inches, is faced in simulated walnut and is powered by just two regular flashlight batteries, which will make it run and chime for just about 18 months. Grace your home or office with this splendid timepiece—handsome, punctual, and so very melodious.

☐ Yes, send the JOHN BULL Chime Clock. My check in the amount of $40.95 ($39.95 plus $1 for post and insur.) is enclosed. Calif. res. add 5% tax. Refund in 2 wks. if not delighted.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP _____

HE1227

haverhill's 584 Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94111 Phone (415) 981-5688



## REPRINTS AND BOOKS FROM HUMAN EVENTS

### ARTICLE REPRINTS
**(Folded to fit #10 Envelope)**

1. **"The Case for the Subversive Activities Control Board"** by Francis J. McNamara. Prices: 35¢ each; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $25.

2. **"Are Soviets Planning Nuclear First Strike?"** by Phyllis Schlafly and Admiral Chester Ward. Prices: 35¢ each; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $25.

3. **"The Alchemists in Our Public Schools"** by Dr. Roger A. Freeman. Prices: 35¢ each; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $25.

4. **"Harvard's Tragedy: Too Arrogant ... Then Too Cowardly"** by Al Capp. Prices: 30¢ each; 10 for $2.50; 50 for $10; 100 for $15.

5. **"Five Myths That Beset Us"** by Senator Henry M. Jackson. Prices: 35¢ each; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $25.

18. **"The League of Women Voters: Its Partisan Slip Is Showing"** by Terry Catchpole. Prices: 35¢ each; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $25.

19. **"How to Combat Campus Radicals"** by Harvey H. Hukari, Jr., and **"The Battle for the Media"** by Phillip Abbott Luce. Prices: 35¢ each; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $25.

20. **"Vice President Agnew Speaks Out": The Vice President's Des Moines, Harrisburg and Montgomery Speeches.** Prices: 35¢ each; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $20.

### BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

6. **The Political Assassination of Robert A. Taft** by Gerald Schomp. 244 pages, $2.95.

7. **The Faith We Have Not Kept** by Senator Strom Thurmond, 192 pages, $1.

8. **Workers' Paradise Lost** by Eugene Lyons, 416 pages, 95¢.

9. **The War for the World** by General Thomas Lane, 252 pages, $1.

10. **The Crime Game** by John D'Alfonso, 269 pages, $1.

11. **Safe, Not Sorry** by Phyllis Schlafly, 189 pages, $1.

12. **Road to Revolution** by Phillip Abbott Luce, 174 pages, $1.

13. **Hubert** by Allan H. Ryskind, 355 pages (hardcover), $5.95.

14. **The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution,** Booklet, 54 pages, 45¢.

15. **HUMAN EVENTS 25TH Anniversary Edition,** bound in blue leatherette, 64 pages, $5.

16. (Also available: unbound editions at $1 each; 5 for $4.25; 25 for $21.25; 50 for $42.50; 100 for $70).

17. **HUMAN EVENTS BOUND VOLUMES,** elegantly bound in blue Fabrakoid with gold-embossed lettering. Indexed by topic and author. 1968 (in 1 volume); 1967 (in 1 volume); 1966 (in 1 volume); 1962 (in 2 volumes); 1961 (in 2 volumes). Price: $20 each.

21. **HISTORICAL AMERICAN DOCUMENTS:** Human Events Special Edition in 14" x 21" folio, includes Declaration of Independence; Bill of Rights; Washington's Farewell Address; Star Spangled Banner; Monroe Doctrine and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, all suitable for framing. $2.00 each; 2 for $3.50; 6 for $9.00; 26 for $32.50; 100 for $100.

**Human Events • 422 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003**

Please send me the following items postpaid. My check for $ _____ is enclosed.

Quantity _____ Item No. _____ Price _____
Quantity _____ Item No. _____ Price _____
Quantity _____ Item No. _____ Price _____

NAME _____
(Please Print)

ADDRESS _____

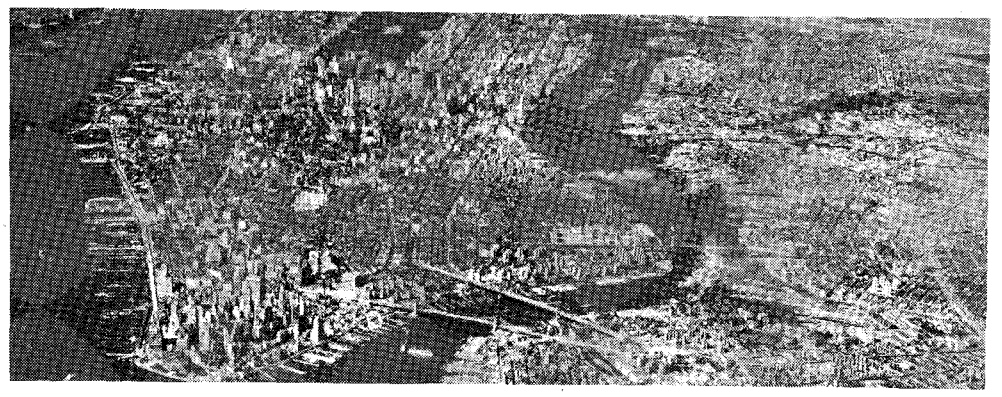
CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____





PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Mail delivery in New York—and other large cities—is poor, the author says, because so many supervisors are actually afraid to order their employes to stop playing around and get to work.

Continued from Page 8

# The Great Post Office Scandal

**ority or discipline the workers in any way—or even attempt to show them the acceptable methods of handling mail professionally.**

When the marijuana cigarettes appeared, all activity ceased while payment was exacted (50 cents per "stick"). The smokers sprawled on mail sacks while they eagerly puffed away—all under the direct gaze of their superiors, who said nothing. I have never seen such outright intimidation.

Once the "lifting" effect of the drug was experienced, the men began "rapping"—their word for gab sessions. And the favorite topic was rebellion. Rebellion against all authority. Contempt for their flag, their government, their country. Our President was verbally vivisected in obscene terms. Accepted rules of conduct were reviled and hooted at: obedience to parents, to teachers, to employers; courtesy toward the old and the invalided; ordinary ambition, respect for property, common decency.

There was no intelligence, no logic, no direction to the conversation. The theme was destruction and treason—and contempt for all the values held decent and worthwhile by the older generation. One man told disgusting stories about his own parents. Another detailed the attempted rape of a schoolteacher.

Here, employed by the U.S. government, these workers were discussing the eventual overthrow of that government. It was a fantastic scene. And meanwhile, the mail waited.

**Rest periods—"breaks"—were ordered by the foreman frequently, and I reasoned that this was a calculated slowdown procedure.**

In a short shift of seven hours' "work," there was almost two hours of inactivity. The time card control device was a farce: "Take a half-hour break," the foreman said, "then punch out at 4 a.m. Punch in at 4:30." Entire floors of that mammoth building in midtown Manhattan were deserted, while the mail waited.

Later we were assigned to a work detail on a conveyor belt, where parcel post packages were being separated according to destination. "Go easy, now," the supervisor winked. "Nice and easy does it." Here again, as in the truckloading operation, misconduct was the pattern of work procedure. Three of the regular workers were brazenly drunk. Empty wine and whisky bottles were everywhere, in plain view. The locker room was a garbage dump of beer cans and bottles.

The experienced parcel post separators and classifiers were playing an eternal game of hilarious harassment, which I have observed in other post offices. I was reminded of the sadomasochism of *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* But here, there was no wit, no point in the non-stop screaming abuses.

Packages were flung at the chief persecutor who dodged, laughing maniacally. He picked a cardboard mailing tube off the moving belt and whacked a gigantic woman worker across the backside with it. This section was like an insane asylum. It was incredible. I had seen many instances of misconduct and negligence in post offices in other cities—Washington, D.C. and suburban Washington included—but never like this! (And meanwhile, the mail waited.)

★ ★ ★

Postal workers are now demanding salary increases and improved working conditions. My contention is that many of them are grossly overpaid. I know that postal workers are not making full (even half) use of work time and that the product of their "labor" is deplorable. As for the conditions they complain about, these observations:

The filth and litter that abound in most post offices are caused by the workers themselves, who scorn garbage cans, wastebaskets and ashtrays. And the booze bottles need not be part of the general equipment. And the lunatic misconduct of postal workers, largely ignored by their superiors, is not calculated to impress the decent element of workers who might be tempted, for reasons of job security, to remain permanently in postal service.

**Before the poor taxpayer is slammed again to support wage increases where they are hardly deserved, intensive investigations and surveillances by an outside, objective organization are in order.**

Enforcement of the rules and regulations now on the books could radically improve conditions and speed the flow of mail. But before this can be done, respect and dignity must be restored to the executive arm of the postal service and the climate of fear banished forever. Drug trafficking, intoxication, littering, misconduct, malingering, calculated slowdowns of work activity must be punished to the full extent of federal law—dismissal, fines and imprisonment.

A breath of fresh air is needed to ventilate the climate that postal workers themselves have created. The proposal recently advanced to place the entire postal authority in the hands of a private management-efficiency corporation deserves closer attention. The bumbling absurdities of federal officials lavishing patronage on party workers must be permanently abolished. Federal procedures have lowered the efficiency, ruined the morale and tone of our nation's postal service.

Pumping more cash into a badly disorganized "system" is sheer idiocy. Increased wage demands must be refused. The U.S. Post Office is a very sick patient. And you don't feed caviar and champagne to a sick patient.

You try surgery, transplantation and bitter medicine.

# The Silent Majority

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The "silent majority" is not voiceless voluntarily—it's just that it's been silenced, not to say gagged, by a liberal coalition.

E.g., the recent Detroit session of the National Council of Churches proved newsworthy—as always. For this body long ago erased the line between Caesar's dominion and God's, and its meetings are often as spectacular as the Democratic National Convention of 1968.

This one was no exception. For the first time it elected a woman president, who triumphed over a black minister who preaches that Christ was a Negro. The vote: 387 to 93.

The media noted, as usual, that NCC is made up of 33 Protestant and Orthodox denominations with a total of 42 million members. Which is true, but the inevitable inference is that NCC speaks for the 42 million. Were that so, these would all favor the recognition of Cuba, the entrance of Red China into the U.N. and the demands of the "Black Manifesto."

**That, of course, is sheer nonsense. Yet those who hold otherwise still, willy-nilly, find that part of the money they give their individual churches goes to support the above and similar causes.**

Then there's the prestigious National Education Association, whose board sent Mr. Nixon a wire protesting the appointment of Judge Haynsworth to the Supreme Court—with the obvious implication that this was the view of over a million teachers.

Again, hogwash! That wire spoke only for the board which had sent it. Nobody bothered to poll the individual members—that would have wasted valuable time.

Besides, I'd wager not one in a thousand Americans—and that goes for educators, too—knew enough of the charges and the rebuttals thereto to render a knowledgeable verdict. So the left hand of NEA, which speaks so loftily of academic freedom and the right of free inquiry, took no chances and didn't permit its right hand to cast a possible minority vote. Father knew best.

And now the board, some 20, of the Writers Guild, America West—part of the Authors League—gets into the act by blasting Spiro Agnew. You know the stuff—intimidation, threat to the freedom of expression and all the rest.

Were the 2,700 members consulted? I know a dozen or so who wired the Veep congratulations, and am assured there were many more. But the board had the answer, so why risk a snafu?

Now it happens I served on the board of the Dramatists Guild of the Authors League for a while, and nobody brought up politics then. We stuck to getting better terms for playwrights and similar trivia.

Later I served on the board of the Screen Writers Guild—the forerunner to America West—where I used to contend that we had been elected only to represent writers, not save the world.

I remember when the liberal board members asked for a full meeting on a certain night. I argued that Joe Louis was fighting in Los Angeles that night, and that many writers had bought tickets months ago.

**But the retort was, "Our loyal members will show up." And they did—while the silent majority was watching Joe. And that night, as I recall, they passed several anti-Franco resolutions—but none against Stalin.**

Still, I would suggest to America West that the menace may not be as great as they feared. The 11 p.m. talk shows still get easy laughs by the mere mention of Spiro's name, and the Smothers Bros. will have a character satirizing the Veep on their new show. And no one as yet has threatened to satirize Averell Harriman, that Monday morning quarterback who couldn't do a thing at Paris but now tells the Administration just how to go about it.

Speaking of managed news, the Washington Bureau head of our Los Angeles morning paper wrote an analysis of the latest Nixon press conference without mentioning the President's defense of his Veep. I can only guess the poor fellow is growing deaf, and trust readers will get him a hearing aid for Christmas.

(Copyright 1969, Washington *Star* Syndicate)


**PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS**

**and tell them you read their message in HUMAN EVENTS.**

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CORNER

*Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003*

### MISCELLANEOUS

**American Flag** tie-tac/lapel pin: 7/16", solid 14K gold; red, white, blue enameled. Fine jewelry item—decorative, symbolic. $5.95. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frantonia Specialties, Dept. W-1, Warren, R.I. 02885

———

**America—Love It Or Leave It** bumper stickers. 30¢ each, 50/$10; 100/$15. Pay with order. C. Markwell, 3113 Glenwood, St. Ann, Mo.

———

Bumper Stickers: **I'm A Member Silent Majority,** 25¢ each, 5 for $1, send addressed envelope to: G&G Ltd., Mendenhall, Pa. 19357

———

**Live Longer By Avoiding Toxic Foods:** Many food additives shorten your life. Beware of the three horsemen of the pantry. Learn which foods to avoid. Send $1 to Ripe Old Age, Box 229, Fresno, Calif. 93700

———

**Dollar Sign**—Spread the word of capitalism: Display on your car bumper, office door, etc. Dollar sign is gold anodized on 2 x 3" black aluminum background with adhesive backing. Get extras for your friends who believe as you do. One dollar each, postpaid. Colorado residents add 5% tax. Boulder Nameplate, Box 417, Boulder, Colo. 80302

### TRAVEL

**Worldwide Freighter Guide**—$1.75; Rates — Schedules — 700 passenger-carrying freight lines. **Traveltips,** 4021 ECM Bell, Bayside, N.Y. 11361




PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

## Violence Report

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

The Kerner Commission, appointed by President Johnson, issued a report that amounted to more than 600 pages in paperback edition. It was full of graphs, statistics and sociological theories but, as I pointed out at the time, it was short on fact, logic, common sense and concern for the majority. The American people are being treated to another set of findings by another commission and the findings are just as suspect.

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower and also set up by LBJ, issued a two-part revelation several weeks ago that deserves serious study. Especially interesting is the part dealing with "Challenging America's Youth." The recommendations here are an attempt to persuade us to try to buy off the renegade youth in our society.

We should have expected as much. The history of the commission glows with hysterical statements and recommendations. For example, on July 28, 1969, the commission recommended passage of state and federal legislation leading to the confiscation of almost 90 per cent of the handguns now owned in this country. This is what the commission would have the lawmakers do and what they would have the people swallow. The commission couched its approach in terms of "restrictive licensing" but, even so, at the same time the commission admitted that most gun owners do not misuse firearms and that firearms facilitate but do not cause violence. . . .

In the latest report, issued two weeks ago, nearly half of the commission in effect endorsed civil disobedience. Six of the 13 members failed to join the majority of the commission in warning against the division, the flouting of law, the dissidence and the dangers to our legal structures presented by the civilly disobedient. Where are we when a commission studying violence and crime—lawbreaking—supports the law and the legal processes by a vote of 7 to 6?

## TV and Collegians

By REP. JACK EDWARDS (R.-Ala.)

*Television must take a close look at itself. Think about this. The college student today has spent more time watching television than any other person on the face of the earth. The television was babysitter in infancy, companion in childhood and topic for idle conversation at all times. What effect does all this television exposure have on the behavior of the consistent viewer? Just look at the programming he views. On television, our youngsters see massive, seemingly insurmountable, problems solved by the hero in just 30 minutes. Instant solutions! They see world problems subjected to 90-minute documentaries and never touched again. Instant information! But more profoundly, they feel a sense of power over their emotions. With a flick of a switch, the television viewer can have instant happiness, instant sadness, instant drama, instant relaxation and with the same flick of a switch he can turn it all off. Can it be that this is partly the root cause of the instant and immediate solutions many are demanding of the government? The "instant-on," "instant-off" appeal of drugs? Is this the source for the instant needs of many of our young?*

## Broadcast Hearings?

By REP. BEN BLACKBURN (R.-Ga.)

[A section of the proposed bill to reorganize congressional operations] would permit televising of committee hearings when authorized by a majority vote of the committee [involved]. I must state my own personal conviction that this proviso is not in the best public interest. The purpose of the congressional committee is to gather facts and opinions relative to legislation. It is not the purpose of the Congress or its committees to provide entertainment for the general public. I greatly fear that once we open the door to public television and broadcasting of committee hearings, the next inevitable step will be to cover the deliberations of Congress itself.

All persons in public life have some small percentage of showmanship in their personalities: otherwise they probably would not be in public office. To put us all on public display while deliberating may satisfy some egos, but I fear it would also have the undesirable result of degrading the intellectual quality of our proceedings while upgrading the Roman Circus qualities. Members who would otherwise be content to listen to the debate of those knowledgeable on the subject matter would feel some compulsion to make comments which would add nothing to the substance of debate, but serve to remind the member's constituents that he is still on the job.

□□□

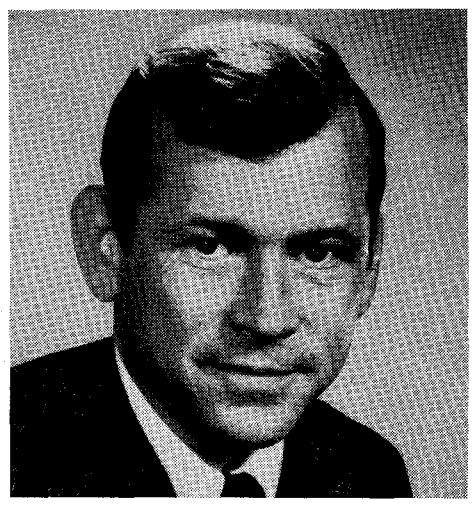
**A MAN TO WATCH—** "Archibald McKinley went to work recently as public relations boss for the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington. On his way up the bureaucratic ladder he wrote a memo to his staff, urging them to stand up and smile when receiving office visitors and to comport themselves generally in such a manner as to generate good feelings among OEO customers. After there arose some joshing mixed with complaining, McKinley wrote a follow-up memo called "Guidelines for Writing Memos on Standing and Smiling at Visitors.' It included these tips: 'Study Bob Richards' TV commercials carefully. . . . Deny yourself something. . . . Have a dream about Madison Avenue. . . . Pick up the phone, dial a wrong number and fire Vince Lombardi. . . . Get a yellow legal pad. . . . Take gas, and never write a dumb memo to the staff again.' Remember that name: Archibald McKinley. A man who can preserve an outlook like his in a place like the OEO should be destined for greater things."—From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

## No Newscast Tapes

By SEN. HOWARD BAKER (R.-Tenn.)

While the Library of Congress keeps on file copies of every daily edition of most of the newspapers in the United States, there is no such record being kept of the news programs which appear five times a week on national television networks.

Like most everyone else, I had assumed that television news programs were filed for historical purposes. Imagine



Sen. Baker points out an interesting public gap in network record-keeping.

how useful these films would be for use by historians, say 200 years from now.

**On Aug. 5, 1968, Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., began compiling videotapes of the Monday through Friday newscasts of the three major television networks. This project was begun at the instigation of Paul Simpson, a Vanderbilt alumnus who became concerned when he discovered that these newscasts were not being preserved. The networks do not file their own news programs.**

Vanderbilt began this program after it was realized the widespread impact that these programs have on the American people and that the country was losing forever a unique record of events.

It is easy to see just how important it is to file these television tapes, but because of the cost and space involved Vanderbilt cannot indefinitely continue the project. For this reason I have suggested that Congress direct the Library of Congress to accept the material already collected and to continue to file these very important historical documents.

Tapes of the newscasts could be obtained from the networks and then returned after being copied. The expense would be borne by the government and not by the networks.

Once the master tapes are obtained, the Library of Congress could then produce additional tapes on specific subjects for use by libraries and other interested parties around the country. These additional tapes would be sold at cost and would permit scholarly investigations of developments, for example, of the war in Viet Nam, and other studies done by experts in the field of news gathering.

For a history-making and a history-conscious nation, the present oversight of not filing these newscasts is an anachronism of almost inconceivable proportions.

We have already allowed too much of this important material to be lost through years of simple neglect.

### *Answers to Photos and Questions on Page 10*

**Pictures:**

A. Christine Keeler
B. Bobby Baker
C. Krishna Menon of India
D. Ludwig Erhard of Germany
E. William E. Miller
F. Robert F. Wagner
G. Mario Savio
H. Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu of Viet Nam
I. Billie Sol Estes
J. Katharine St. George
K. Bruce Alger
L. Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker
M. Sukarno of Indonesia
N. Alan B. Shepard
O. Harold E. Stassen
P. Moise Tshombe of Katanga
Q. Fulton Lewis Jr.
R. Denison Kitchel
S. Kenneth Keating
T. Dag Hammarskjold
U. Paul Douglas

**Questions:**

1. George Lodge
2. Peggy
3. Lyndon Johnson
4. William Scranton
5. William E. Miller, Republican National Chairman, New York
6. Secretary to the Senate Majority
7. Officer J. D. Tippitt
8. Everett Dirksen, peddler's
9. Byron (Whizzer) White
10. Strom Thurmond, Wayne Morse
11. Nicholas Katzenbach
12. Walt Whitman Rostow
13. Charles Halleck
14. Lawrence O'Brien, Postmaster General
15. Dean Rusk, Orville Freeman, Stewart Udall
16. Minnesota (Humphrey, McCarthy, Stassen) or New York, if you count Nixon (Nixon, Kennedy, Rockefeller)
17. Kenneth Keating
18. Robert McNamara, Douglas Dillon
19. Communist China, hydrogen bomb, Khrushchev, Soviet Union, England, Labor party, Conservative party, Herbert Hoover
20. Dr. Walter Judd

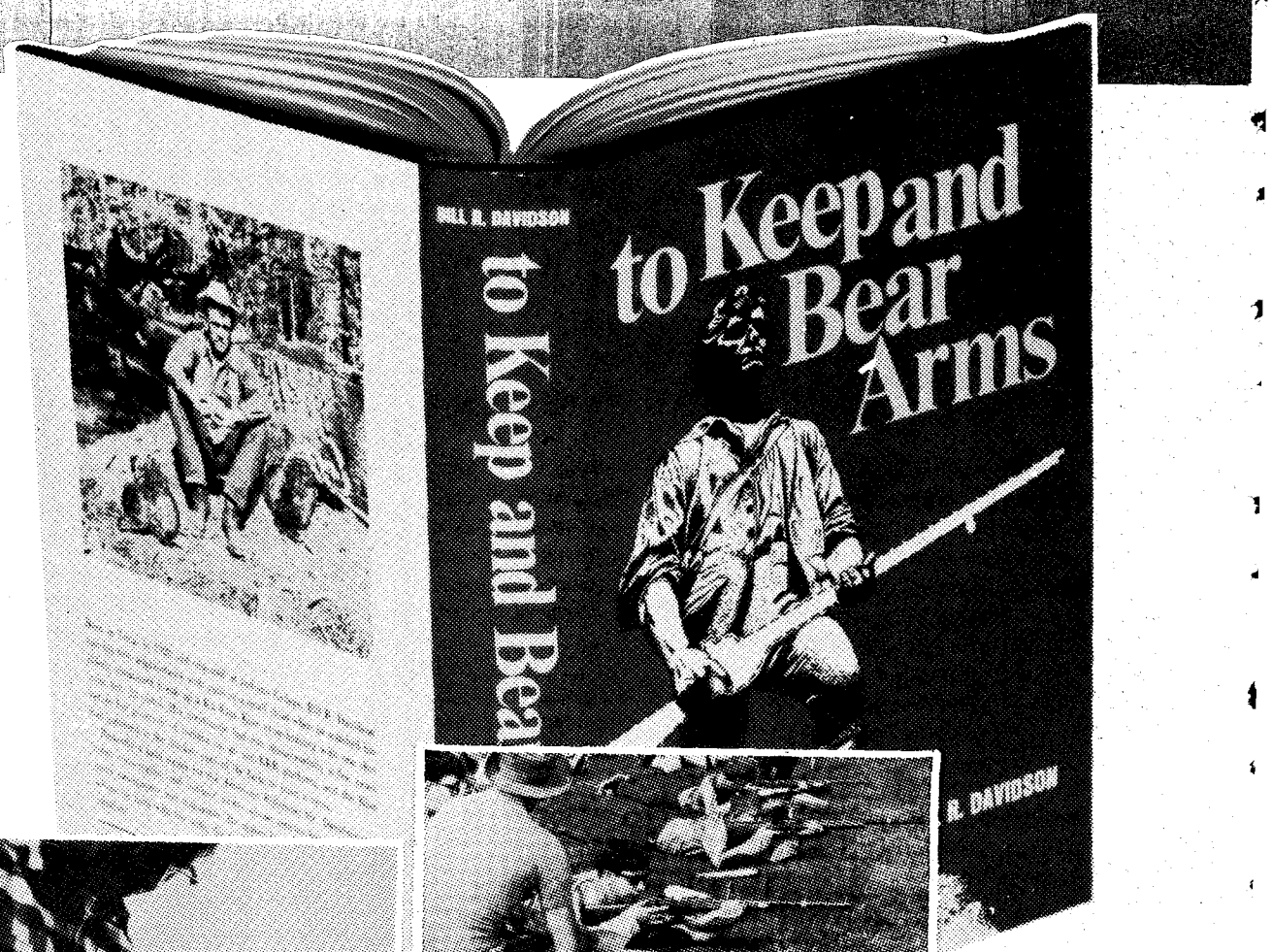


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New Fact Book Tells

# WHO is against responsible gun ownership—and WHY

## —and what is being done to prevent these misguided, foolish people from taking away our rights.




**This book is about the *duty* of every American to protect himself and his loved ones — and how this relates directly to the strength of our national defense. If enough Americans see this book it *might* prevent the next war!**

## TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

***by Bill R. Davidson***

304 pages. 14 chapters. 4 Appendices. Dozens of photographs.
A Selection of the Conservative Book Club.

**THERE IS** no other book like this! It is about our constitutional right to own guns—and our duty as Americans to learn how to use them responsibly.

Foolish and uninformed citizens, and much of the press, may try to condemn this book. But they will have a difficult time. This volume is filled with rock-hard *facts*.

Historically, America has been at peace when we have been strong, and forced into war when we have shown weakness. The same is true for every nation in history. Examples: *Israel would now be a dead nation if she had not taught her youths how to defend themselves and their families (just as we Americans used to do). Switzerland never goes to war. She has one of the best armed militias in the world.*

The book shows the important *factual* relationship between hunting and sport shooting — and our ability to defend ourselves against criminals, organized riots and any threat to our national security.

It tells exactly *who* in America is against your constitutional right to own a gun. You learn the tricks that are being employed to rob you of this right. And you find out who is *supporting* the cause for responsible gun ownership and what they are doing about it — on the local, state and national levels.

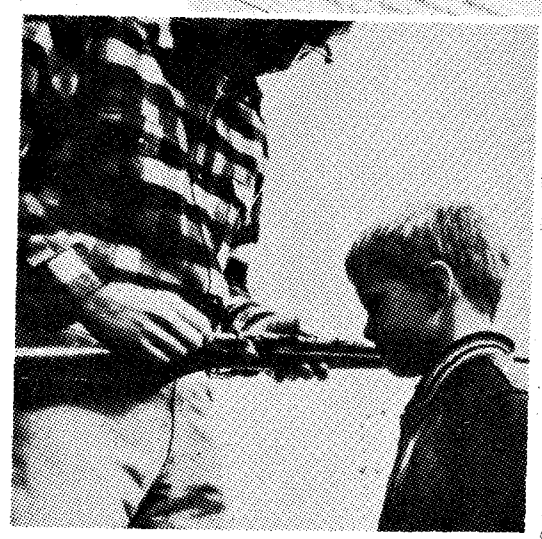
The book also provides an abundance of step-by-step information on how to rebuild and strengthen youth programs in your community — programs that stress the *manliness* that is indispensable to our national survival in future years.

### Risk-Free Examination

May we send you a copy of *To Keep And Bear Arms*? Keep it for 30 days. Then, if not well pleased, simply return it for a refund in full *plus extra cash* to repay you for return postage. Mail $5.95 to your book or sporting goods dealer, or to Arlington House, Publishers, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.

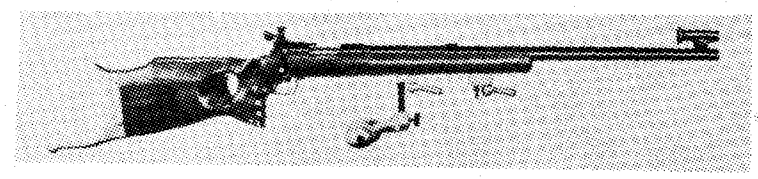
### How to get this book FREE

Would you prefer to have us send you *To Keep And Bear Arms* FREE? You can get it free by joining Arlington House's affiliated company, the Conservative Book Club — the *only* one that appeals to political conservatives. Your only obligation as a member is to accept 3 books from among the more than 50 to be offered by the Club over the next 15 months, after which you may resign at any time. Membership entitles you to a free subscription to the monthly Club Bulletin, plus the opportunity to buy any Club book at 20% to 75% off retail price plus shipping. If you accept the monthly Selection, no need to do anything. It is shipped automatically and the Club charges your account. If you don't want the monthly Selection, merely let the Club know on the handy form always provided. If you prefer this plan, please check the appropriate box in coupon and mail today.



This American father is teaching his son how to handle a gun safely and responsibly. Today gun handling for all young people is a high priority project in the U.S.S.R. and Red China. *(Photo courtesy of National Rifle Association)*

These young shooters are learning marksmanship. Only 15% of our servicemen have any real skill with their guns. Too many of the other 85% are buried in Vietnam. *(Photo courtesy of National Rifle Association)*

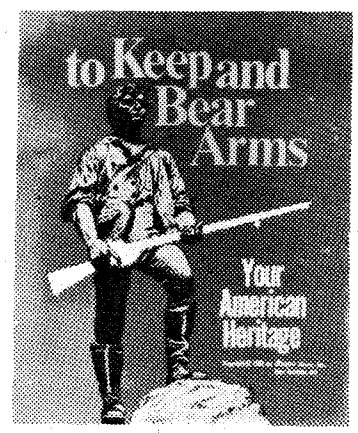


Remington International Match Rifle *(Photo courtesy of Remington Arms Corporation)*

*Your Bookseller Or Sporting Goods Dealer Has This Book — Or Order From:*

**QUANTITY DISCOUNTS FOR SPORTING GOODS DEALERS AND GUN CLUBS**

ARLINGTON HOUSE
PUBLISHERS FOR THE SILENT MAJORITY
*81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801*




The book jacket is also available as a big colorful 22″ x 28″ poster or as a 4½″ x 4½″ decal for your car. Can be ordered separately, at right. (Quantity discounts on request.)

***Please check appropriate box:***

☐ Send, postpaid, *To Keep And Bear Arms* by Bill R. Davidson. My payment of $5.95 is enclosed. If not pleased, I may return book within 30 days for full refund *plus extra cash* to cover my return postage.

☐ Send *To Keep And Bear Arms* FREE and enroll me in the Conservative Book Club. I agree to buy 3 Club Selections in the next 15 months, at 20% to 75% discounts plus shipping.

☐ Send_____Posters, described at left, at $2 each — payment enclosed.

☐ Send_____Decals for car bumpers or windows, at 7 for $2 — payment enclosed.

HE 289

*Name* _____

*Address* _____

*City/State* _____ *Zip* _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED